

Protest Strikes Reportedly Starting in Poland

By Brian Mooney

Solidarity Says Troops Are Preparing to Evict Workers From Factories

WARSAW — Polish workers and miners were reported to have looted tools Monday in protest against martial law and the suspension of union and civilian freedoms.

and Telex services, but state radio said there were work stoppages in a number of plants.

PAP said that there were discussions in many factories, but the agency denied that there had been any interruptions in production.

The Polish military took power on Sunday to avert what it said would be civil war and put an end to months of turmoil.

Urban told foreign reporters on Sunday that Mr. Walesa was not among those arrested. But Warsaw Radio carried no word from him Monday.

The factory was one of several surrounded by troops, according to the statement of the Solidarity's underground national commission.

It said that soldiers had entered Warsaw's national library and removed strikers earlier Monday.

The statement added that a total of 1,300 people had stopped work in Warsaw's planning office and geological institute.

Israel, Moving Fast, Asserts Sovereignty Over Golan Heights

JERUSALEM — In a series of stunningly fast parliamentary moves initiated just hours after Prime Minister Menachem Begin left a hospital and convened an emergency Cabinet meeting, Israel on Monday night annexed the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and asserted its perpetual sovereignty over the territory it captured in the 1967 Six-Day War.

Stunned members of parliament, voting in the face of a boycott by most of the 48 members of the opposition Labor Party — which in principle has long supported annexation of the Golan Heights — approved the decision.

Mr. Begin said that recent events in the Arab world — and not the diversion of attention by

Thousands in U.S., West Europe Demonstrate Against Martial Law



In one of several demonstrations in Italy, youthful members of the Italian Radical Party participated in a protest march at the Polish Embassy in Rome.



An honorary Solidarity member addressed a meeting at Poland's embassy in London.

Egypt Condemns Plan; Syria Asks UN Meeting

CAIRO — Egypt asked Israel on Monday to drop its plan to annex the Syrian Golan Heights, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official said.

The annexation move was contrary to "all charters and international agreements and challenges international public opinion."

At the recent Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, Mr. Begin said, Syria had led a movement to reject the eight-point Saudi Arabian peace plan because it hinted at recognition of Israel.

Thousands of persons marched throughout Western Europe and the United States to protest the declaration of martial law in Poland. In West Berlin youths smashed windows at ticket offices of the Polish and Eastern European airlines.



Americans of Polish origin demonstrated with U.S. and Polish flags in New York.

Polish Backdrop: Communist Failure

WARSAW — Behind the workers' revolt that began with strikes in the summer of 1980 and grew to a revolution on the shoulders of the Solidarity union was a story of failure — the failure of Communism to deliver on its promise of a better life.

The revolt sprang from an unspoken consensus among many Poles that despite more than three decades of sacrifice and toil, conditions of everyday life were scarcely improving and that the Communist system had failed most dramatically in those areas, in the realm of social welfare, where its ideology called for greater exertion and improvement.

Satisfying the basic needs of the population was given low priority when it came to allocating investment in the national budget. But it was given lip service in public propaganda and highlighted in the speeches from the podiums on May Day celebrations. The gap between words and deeds became insupportable.

"For years and years, everyone asked: How much coal is being mined, how much steel is being produced? But no one looked at what is all meant for the life of the worker," exclaimed one of the strikers' negotiators at Gdansk a year and a half ago.

In Washington, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said, "We have made known to the Israeli government our deep concern over — and opposition to — any effort to change the status of the Golan unilaterally."

Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community were expected to discuss the Golan issue at a meeting starting in London Monday night.

Without elaborating on Mr. Deng's reported comment, the sources said that China would have to downgrade relations with the United States if the proposed arms sales to the Nationalist government go through.

Deng Reportedly Would Resign If U.S. Sells Weapons to Taiwan

PEKING — China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, has said he would be forced to step down if he were to tolerate U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, well-informed Chinese sources said Monday.

The sources are familiar with China's strategy for the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland. They called U.S. arms sales the major obstacle to reunification.

Mr. Deng, who is the Communist Party's deputy chairman but is considered to be the country's top leader, normalized relations with the United States in January, 1979, and has stated his political reputation on the mutual benefit and strategic importance of the Chinese-U.S. relationship.

INSIDE

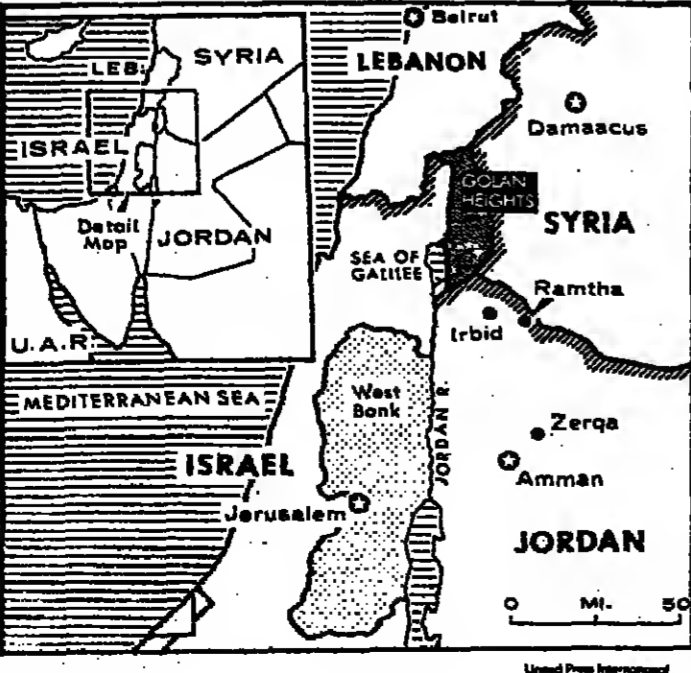
Brief Gold Rush Nervous investors, reacting to events in Poland, scramble briefly to buy gold and U.S. dollars. Page 9.

Libyan Hit Team Israeli intelligence reportedly was the major source of some of the reports about a Libyan hit team allegedly sent to kill President Reagan. Page 4.

Quebec Vote In Montreal, Quebec Premier Rene Levesque, facing a secessionist rebellion in his party, calls for a party referendum on independence for the province and said he will resign as its leader if the vote is for independence without economic ties to Ottawa. Page 4.

Food Shipment Blocked PARIS (Reuters) — Two chartered airliners laden with food and other supplies for Poland were blocked at Orly airport near Paris on Monday, following the closure of Polish air space by the country's new military leadership.

Monday's statement contained no threat of Egyptian reprisals but made Cairo's anger clear. It said



Solidarity's Image: Poland's Great Equalizer

For Ordinary People, Union Took on Aura of Instrument of Revenge

By John Darnot
New York Times Service

WARSAW — About eight miles (12.8 kilometers) south of here, in a little village called Dabrowka Wilanowska, there is a Polish millionaire. He owns several greenhouses, which raise flowers to sell in central Warsaw, a fox farm, a mink farm and more than one house. Everybody in the area, it seems, works for him in one capacity or another.

Last year, about four months after the Solidarity union was born, the millionaire suffered a bad stroke. The people who work his land, his greenhouses and his fur farms talked it over and came to a singular conclusion: "He's afraid," said one. "He's afraid because Solidarity's going to take all his money away."

Part of Solidarity's legend, and part of its attraction for many Poles, is as an instrument of re-

venge, an egalitarian sword to cut down the rich and privileged class. This is the ultimate paradox — a revolution under a system that supposedly removed all reasons for revolution.

There are two routes to wealth and privilege in Poland today. One is through the Communist Party, which usually rewards staying power. The other is through the "private initiative" sector, a catchall that includes everything from smuggling furs and currency black-marketizing to raising vegetables in greenhouses.

Entrepreneurial Spirit Survives

This category differentiates Poland from neighboring Communist countries. The entrepreneurial spirit survives more here — in some ways, even prospers — in the same way that private agriculture endures. It was never totally stamped out by the "revolution"

and during the Giersek years it thrived and became rapacious as never before.

This "second elite" is purely a moneyed elite and includes families of peasant origin who sell on the private market, private shopkeepers, middlemen of all kinds and people with contacts in the West. There is a sense of shadiness and rule-bending in most of their operations.

The moneyed elite is allowed largely because the government recognizes that certain services are required to fill gaps in the state-run economy. The inefficiency of the regulation-burdened system breeds its own exceptions.

One of the major accomplishments of Solidarity has been to openly question the rules. This has, as the authorities originally feared, led to questioning the system itself. Solidarity's demands for new economic laws are aimed partially at eliminating this shady elite and legitimizing greater private enterprise.

Some officials moved from house to house, buying and selling and getting richer as they went. Technically, no citizen is allowed to own more than one residence, but ownership could always be registered in the name of a spouse or child. From time to time properties especially coveted would fall into the hands of the state, and then "private auctions" — with only one bidder — were arranged.

Wage Categories

The inequalities in housing extend to virtually all other aspects of life. A governmental decree dated Sept. 5, 1972, generally is regarded as having laid a legal basis for special treatment for those who rule. The decree sets down five categories of wages for top officials ranging from the premier to general directors in various ministries.

Those in the higher categories receive salaries for longer periods in the event of dismissal and are granted pension equivalents to 95 percent of their salaries, among other advantages. Pensions are payable not just to immediate family, but also to grandchildren, brothers and sisters, and parents.

But the advantage of high office lies not in salary but in privilege. It opens doors for everything from the use of limousines to access to the seaside. The "dollar shops," according to an unwritten law, an official in any of the five groups pays no taxes. Nor do members of his family.

Contradictory Strains

Solidarity incorporates several ideological strains, some of them contradictory. Many of its members are outraged at the inequalities in the country's national life and want to eliminate them. Others favor an expansion of private enterprise that would ultimately lead to further inequalities. The only point both groups agree on is that privilege based on party position, not merit, is intolerable.

Corruption and favoritism in the distribution of apartments are major factors in the overall hostility crisis. Statistics show that only 30 percent of the apartments built by housing cooperatives last year actually went to members of the cooperatives themselves. The remainder were given to institutions or distributed by local administrators.

The average value of villas for top party officials, according to several architects, was about 18 million zlotys in the mid-1970s, or about \$500,000. Some of the villas were adorned with oriental gardens, small waterfalls, swimming pools, saunas and even their own small power stations. Works of art — paintings, tapestries and china — were on display, borrowed from public museums.

Poles' Creditor Banks Adopt Cautious Line

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — International bankers adopted a wait-and-see attitude Monday following Poland's declaration of martial law during the weekend, but concern was expressed that Poland would not be able to meet its full interest payments due this year on international loans.

In Frankfurt, Dresdner Bank, the agent for more than 460 international banks that have extended \$16 billion in loans to Poland, said there were no plans for an emergency session of a task force of 19 banks coordinating debt rescheduling talks on Poland.

Spokesmen for U.S. banks in both New York and London adhered to a policy of not commenting about how developments in Poland would affect the debt repayment schedule.

European bankers said reaction to the declaration of martial law remains one of caution.

Concern for Loans

They said that while the rescheduling agreement will be almost certainly delayed from late this month until next year, banks will be anxious that it does not collapse because this is the only way they believe they will recover their share of Poland's debt to the West. The country also owes \$10 billion to foreign governments.

However, a U.S. banker based in Frankfurt commented that

U.S. Body Favors Testing in Unit of Damaged A-Plant

WASHINGTON — A licensing board of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission found Monday that an undamaged reactor at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania can be tested for a restart.

However, actual testing of the reactor must await a ruling from the NRC itself. The Three Mile Island plant, near Harrisburg, was the site of the nation's worst commercial nuclear power accident on March 28, 1979, when the core of another reactor nearly melted down.

Because the NRC licensing board set aside 37 days for public comment on its decision, the undamaged facility could not be tested until January at the earliest. The restart could be delayed until March because of another problem over alleged cheating by those taking reactor operator license tests for the facility.

But the licensing board found that the question of cheating "should not bar short-term operation of Three Mile Island unit one not to exceed 5 percent of design power," the normal level allowed for testing nuclear reactors.

The full commission is to determine in a January meeting if the licensing board's decision means the unit can be restarted at test power or whether the NRC itself will have to hold further hearings, a spokesman for the board said.

Quake Jolts California

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — An earthquake registering 3.9 on the Richter scale rattled the beach areas Monday. It was the second quake in four days to hit the area. No damage was reported from either earthquake.

Church Solos Porn Problem by Buying Theater

CONCORD, Calif. — The congregation of a Presbyterian church has taken an unusual step to rid the community of a theater that shows pornographic films: They voted to buy it.

Members of the First Presbyterian Church voted overwhelmingly on Sunday to spend \$425,000 to buy the adjacent Showcase Theater. The Rev. Leon Thompson told his congregation before the vote that if they would buy the theater they could permanently eradicate the sin from their backyard.

With the purchase, the church has accomplished the eventual closing of the theater, something the city failed to do in years of legal battles.

The three-year lease forbids the use of the theater for anything except showing X-rated movies but Mr. Thompson said that after the lease runs out the church plans to renovate the inside of the theater and connect it to the church. The congregation will use the space for religious purposes.

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A Polish television newsman appeared in a military uniform. The picture was made from a French TV news program on Monday.

Kremlin Withholds Judgment, but Suggests Action Was Overdue

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union voiced satisfaction with the turn of events in Poland Monday and extended full support to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's imposition of martial law in the country.

The Kremlin, in its first formal comment on the situation, said that the Soviet leadership and people have received "with a feeling of satisfaction" Gen. Jaruzelski's reaffirmation Sunday of Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union and its commitment to the Warsaw Pact.

The clearest sign of Soviet support came in Pravda, which printed on its front page Monday morning an account about the "situation in Poland." It was the first time such accounts were placed on the front page since the outbreak of the Polish crisis last year.

Monday night, a commentary on national television expressed Soviet solidarity with "Polish comrades who decided to remove from their path opponents of counter-revolution and confrontation."

"Concern and Alarm"

The commentary said that over many months "as we were watching the developments in Poland we were experiencing concern and alarm. One can remember hundreds, thousands of letters coming into the television offices as our people were asking the question: When will the Polish Communists put an end to the revolt of anti-Socialist forces."

Measures Called Justified

"These strict measures are quite justified as the need to restore public order and normal work and life in the country is more than urgent," the paper said.

In their press review, the Bulgarian news agency, BTA, and the Romanian news agency, Agerpres, reported without comment that the daily papers in their countries had "informed their readers about measures taken in Poland to establish order and discipline there."

"Extremist leaders of Solidarity, and the members of the underground anti-Socialist organizations are being isolated as well as the persons responsible for the political and economic crisis," BTA added.

In Tirana, the Albanian news agency, ATA, said that events in Poland were the result of the "policy pursued by the Polish revisionist leadership, which has led the country to the brink of economic catastrophe."

"The situation in Poland is also the result of the activity of the reactionary union Solidarity, which is manipulated by the Catholic clergy and internal and external reactionary forces," ATA added.

Albania broke its ties with the Soviet Union and East European nations in 1961 and pursued an independent foreign policy, hostile to both superpowers and China.

Thousands in the West Protest Warsaw's Move

The Associated Press

LONDON — Thousands of people marched in Milan, youths in West Berlin smashed windows and Western union leaders accused the Polish government of tyranny because of its declaration of martial law, but most Western governments said Monday that there is little they can do about Warsaw's action.

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt discussed the situation with the leaders of West Germany's major political parties.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, speaking in Parliament, expressed the hope that Poland's liberalization could be maintained. Austrian political parties issued a joint statement of "deep concern."

NATO Expresses Concern

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization expressed great concern Monday about events in Poland and said that the Polish authorities should exercise restraint.

Speaking after a special meeting of the North Atlantic Council, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said that the Western allies pursued a policy of strict nonintervention and expected all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act to do the same.

He said that the council had taken note that, at the moment, there was no question of violence, no sign of bloodshed in Poland.

Demonstrations, Prayers

With noisy demonstrations and silent prayers, tens of thousands of Americans of Polish origin throughout the United States voiced their outrage Sunday at a declaration of martial law in Poland and the arrest of Solidarity union leaders.

About 10,000 youths paraded through Milan, past the offices of the Polish airline, LOT, in what police said was a peaceful protest of the imposition of a military regime in Poland.

Outside the Polish Embassy in The Hague, demonstrators carried signs saying, "Under Socialism, people decide — not generals."

In West Berlin, gangs of youth shouting "Hands off Poland" smashed windows at ticket offices of LOT and other Eastern European airlines. The youths also burned flags of Western nations in apparent frustration over their policy of nonintervention.

In London, Lord Carrington said at the House of Lords, "We

Solidarity Reports Strikes in Polish Plants and Mines

(Continued from Page 1)

Tuesday for the second consecutive day.

Solidarity officials said that the union's underground command had established itself inside the huge Gdansk shipyard where Solidarity, the only union movement not controlled by the Communist authorities, was created in August, 1980, in the midst of a nationwide strike wave.

He said that workers were preparing to defend themselves in the shipyard even if army troops were parachuted in.

Solidarity officials, who now risk breaking the law by carrying out their union activities, said they were trying to establish a system of councils.

"We'll have to walk through the snow from city to city if necessary," one of them said.

Solidarity listed strikes in at least seven parts of the country. It said all major factories had stopped production in the large industrial cities of Poznan and Wroclaw.

The day-old martial-law regime, which put the military in charge of power plants and coal mines on Sunday, militarized still more factories on Monday, and ordered Poles to go back to work on Saturday. A five-day workweek had been a major concession given to Solidarity last year.

Travelers from the southern city of Krakow said that police had raided the steel mill there, a Solidarity stronghold, and picked up every union official.

They said that the workers were holding elections to replace their detained leaders.

Western diplomats traveling to Polish cities said that they were being turned back at military roadblocks.

Troops were stationed outside all embassies. Diplomats said they were apparently there to keep Poles from entering the buildings to seek asylum.

Western reporters who were turned back as they tried to enter Poland by ferry through the Baltic seaport of Swinoujście on Monday reported that harbor business appeared normal and that there were no signs of strikes or demonstrations.

Poles were living in conditions similar to wartime, with travel restricted, public meetings banned, union activity suspended, the press limited to a handful of official dailies and radio and television given over to broadcasting military communications.

The new 20-man military Council of National Salvation said that it did not intend to return Poland to the way it was ruled when workers rose against the system in the strikes of 1980.

'Ongoing Process'

[Government officials said that arrests would be an "ongoing process" but Solidarity sources said that some detainees had already been released. The Associated Press reported.

[Solidarity sources said that as many as 3,000 members of the union may have been rounded up in Warsaw alone. Earlier estimates put the total number involved in the entire country at about 1,000.]

The martial law authorities have not said how many people were interned. But dissidents circulated a list with dozens of names on Monday, and 124 prominent intellectuals and artists issued a statement demanding the release of all those detained. Martial law regulations said they could be held for as long as the state of emergency lasts.

concede that they were caught by surprise in the takeover. By moving on Saturday night, the military struck when most workers were at home, making organized resistance all but impossible. It was the unity of the workers, striking inside the factories, which gave Solidarity its immense power.

The army daily, Zolnierz Wolności, Solidarity's most consistent and vehement critic, said: "A sort of liberation has today taken place."

The official Communist daily, Trybuna Ludu, said: "This was a war on Socialism, and the party and all those opposed to the scenario of overthrowing people's rule in Poland."

In East Berlin, the East German news agency quoted Polish Radio as saying that troops had taken control of the Polish section of the East Berlin-Frankfurt Express railway from the Soviet Union to Eastern Europe.

The pipeline is the conduit by which the Soviet Union supplies its Warsaw Pact allies with a large quantity of their crude oil needs.

Polish Backdrop: A Communist Failure

(Continued from Page 1)

ism of capitalism," said another, "and what it's all about is the owners exploit the workers."

The world view behind such remarks has become increasingly clear as Poland's crisis developed over the ensuing 16 months, hunching from flashpoint to flashpoint and never approaching resolution.

The party's dogma that Poland was a workers' state, controlled by workers and for workers, in which the quality of life was gradually improving, was judged a sham.

New Generation

A new generation, not devastated by the war, not crippled by terrors of Stalinism, has emerged. For it, the standard explanations for the difficulty of life — the excuse of damaged traditions from World War II, the minor wrinkles on otherwise perfect five-year plans — are no longer acceptable. More and more people have to come to judge Communism itself, by its own achievements.

As newspapers began to test new limits of freedom, Poles began learning more and more things that are wrong with their society. They learned the extent of alcoholism, of crime, and even of drug addiction.

The party organ, Trybuna Ludu, admitted that one in every six Poles and 40 percent of the country's children are living below the poverty line. They include pensioners, invalids, members of large families, single women bringing up children alone and young working couples squeezed by rent payments — all the disadvantaged that the system, theoretically, is geared to shelter.

"At the end of the decade which proclaimed the subordination of economic policy to social policy, we are facing a situation which is in painful discord with the principles of social justice," the newspaper admitted. In other words, somewhere along the line the Communist ideal of justice and equality had fallen by the wayside.

'Red Bourgeoisie'

Nowhere was this more evident than in the emergence of a small group, the party and moneyed elite who monopolized the privileges and against whom the workers turned with wrath and a sense of class revenge.

sincerely hope that the Polish government and people will be able to resolve their problems without bloodshed and by compromise and consensus."

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Reconsiders Visa for Ian Paisley

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department is reviewing its decision to grant a visa that would allow the Northern Ireland Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, to visit the United States next month, a congressman said Monday.

Rep. William Carney, Republican of New York, said that he gave William P. Clark, the deputy secretary of state, a letter signed by 109 House members urging withdrawal of a three-year visa that was granted to Mr. Paisley during the Carter administration.

"They are going to evaluate the entire situation carefully," Rep. Carney said after the meeting. He said that Mr. Clark "noted the broad-based support that the letter had, and he was very sympathetic with the problem."

Earlier, in a separate letter, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts; and Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, also questioned the wisdom of the Paisley visa.

Rep. Carney quoted Mr. Clark as saying that the department's policy is not to revoke a prior visa, but "he feels that they're going to have to look carefully at the Paisley visa now." The New York Republican said that he wants the State Department to practice "an even-handed application of the U.S. policy, denying visas to persons who advocate or support" acts of violence.

China, India Conclude Border Talks

The Associated Press

PEKING — China and India concluded five days of border talks Monday, with both sides saying that differences remain and agreeing to continue the talks later. The negotiations were the first since the two countries fought a border war in 1962.

A spokesman for the Indian Embassy here said that there was "a frank and friendly exchange of views on the boundary question." He acknowledged, however, that the discussion also revealed the great extent of differences and the desire of both sides to resolve them.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said, "An amicable atmosphere prevailed throughout. Both sides adopted a positive attitude which was conducive to further developing the relations between the two countries. It has been agreed that contacts should continue in the future."

Queen Elizabeth Stranded by Storm

The Associated Press

LONDON — Queen Elizabeth II spent seven hours sheltering in an hotel in the blizzard-swept Cotswold Hills in southwest England after her car was trapped in 1.2-meter (four-foot) high drifts, Buckingham Palace disclosed Monday.

A spokesman said she was returning to Windsor Castle in two Range Rovers with two bodyguards and a lady-in-waiting after visiting her daughter, Princess Anne, at her mansion 16 kilometers (10 miles) from the Crosshairs Hotel near Bristol when her car got stuck on Sunday.

More than 100 other travelers were also stranded in the hotel as the storm swept through the southwest, northern England and Scotland. Several villages were cut off by floods. It was the third snowstorm to hit Britain within a week. Police reported at least seven storm-caused deaths Sunday and early Monday, raising the death toll since last Tuesday to at least 13.

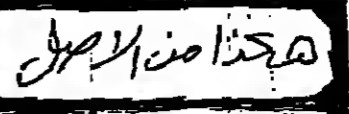
Iran Prosecutor Cites Official Abuses

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Iran's prosecutor general, Ayatollah Rabani Amlashi, on Monday accused the country's revolutionary courts, revolutionary guards and Hezbollah (Party of God) members of breaking the law in their efforts to carry out fundamentalist reform, Tehran radio reported.

"This culture exists among the people, to a certain extent, and members of the Hezbollah, which makes them think that just because they are Hezbollahis, they can do whatever they wish," Ayatollah Amlashi said. The Hezbollah, which has recently supported revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has often held violent street clashes with the opposition Mujahidin-e-Khalq.

The only way to counter abuses, he said, "is to convince the people that in the future all complaints received by judicial authorities will be looked into." His remarks came six days after Ayatollah Khomeini ordered a ban on arbitrary arrests and confiscation of wealth in Iran.



French Communist Line on Poles Casts Shadow on Leftist Alliance

By Richard Eder
New York Times Service
PARIS — The crackdown in Poland has made a serious crack in the uneasy relationship between France's Socialists and their Communist partners in the government.

A rally and march took place Monday afternoon to protest the proclamation of martial law and the arrest of the Solidarity leadership. Led by the Socialist Party and the major pro-Socialist Party federations, the thousands of demonstrators parading from the Gare Montparnasse to the Invalides represented every current in the French left except one.

U.S. Senate Passes Property Claims Pact With Prague

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved an agreement between the United States and Czechoslovakia settling claims by U.S. citizens against Prague for assets seized by the Communists after World War II.

particularly close, has produced a rare, temporary joining of forces on the political scene. For the first time in 15 years all the labor groups, except the CGT, met to call for participation in a demonstration.

Like wise, and again excepting the Communists, the political parties have shown more unity, even while squabbling, than at any time since last May's election. The two main conservative groupings — the Union for Democracy (UDF) and the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR) — joined Monday's march, although the RPR separated itself from the rest by setting out a half hour early.

Martens to Form Belgian Coalition Of Center-Right

BRUSSELS — Flemish Social Christian Wilfried Martens on Monday announced agreement on the formation of a center-right Belgian government, ending a three-month political crisis.

Editorials in the pro-government press on Monday rebuked Mr. Cheysson with various degrees of emphasis. The most emphatic was Liberation, which called his reaction a "shame" to France.

The feeling in the Socialist Party that strong condemnation is needed contributed to a later statement on Monday by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy which said that an interruption of liberalization in Poland would have "grave consequences."

Legal Counsel Is Sought For 6 Held in Seychelles

DURBAN, South Africa — Mercenary leader Michael Hoare says that Seychelles President Albert René is being asked to permit a prominent European lawyer to defend six mercenaries left behind in last month's abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles Islands, the South African Press Association reported.



Wilfried Martens

Alexeyeva Gets Visa to Leave as Soviet Citizen

MOSCOW — Lisa Alexeyeva, the daughter-in-law of Andrei D. Sakharov, received the exit visa Monday for which the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize laureate and his wife staged a 17-day hunger strike.

Miss Alexeyeva, 26, was handed a green exit visa that requires her to leave the Soviet Union within a week. She also exchanged her internal Soviet passport for a document identifying her as one of the few Soviet citizens permitted to travel abroad.

Miss Alexeyeva said that she will leave for the United States before Dec. 20, but not before Wednesday. That is the day Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena G. Bonner, plans to return to Moscow from Gorki, 400 kilometers (250 miles) east of Moscow.

Miss Alexeyeva said that she was surprised that officials at OVIR, the agency that deals with immigration matters, did not strip her of Soviet citizenship. Soviet emigrants often are stripped of citizenship.

It was disclosed earlier that Soviet secret police threatened to force-feed Mr. Sakharov and his wife during their hunger strike, but the couple now are being nourished.

The first account of the Sakharovs' health came Sunday from Miss Alexeyeva, who had a three-hour reunion with them in their Gorki hospital suite.

Miss Alexeyeva, on whose behalf the Sakharovs began their protest last Nov. 22, will be going to the United States to be with Mrs. Bonner's son, Alexei Semenov.

who she married by proxy in Montana last June. He emigrated to the United States in 1978. The Soviet government does not recognize proxy marriages.

Miss Alexeyeva and a Sakharov family friend, Natalya Gasse, returned to Moscow after a one-day trip to Gorki to verify reports by the KGB secret police that Mr. Sakharov and Mrs. Bonner were recuperating from their fast.

She revealed for the first time that they were nearly comatose when officials took them Dec. 4 from the apartment where Mr. Sakharov has lived since his banishment.

Mr. Sakharov and his wife were put in different rooms in the Semashko hospital and told that they would be forcibly fed if they did not end their protest.

But finally, Miss Alexeyeva said, KGB Maj. Igor P. Ryabinin told Mr. Sakharov, one of the Soviet Union's leading dissidents, on Dec. 8 of the decision to let his daughter-in-law leave the country.

Mr. Sakharov and his wife agreed to end the strike as soon as they received independent confirmation of that decision, she said. That came the next day when Mr. Sakharov and Mrs. Bonner heard Western radio broadcasts reporting that Miss Alexeyeva had been told by the Moscow KGB that she would be allowed to go to the United States.

Since then, Mr. Sakharov and his wife have been eating grated apples and carrots and drinking grape juice.

Miss Alexeyeva said that they appeared thin, weak and shrunken when she saw them, but that Mr. Sakharov still displayed vitality.

Chad Says Rebels Control 10 Towns

NDJAMENA, Chad — Rebel forces led by former Chad Defense Minister Hissoué Habré now control 10 towns in the eastern part of the country, Radio Chad reported Monday.

The radio said Mr. Habré's Army of the North controlled most of the eastern prefectures of Ouaddai and Biltine, bordering Sudan. They have been based there since Libyan troops helped President Ouaddai Gonkoumi dislodge them from Ndjamena a year ago.

Captured troops of the Army of the North have said that Mr. Habré was wounded and 100 of his men died in recent clashes with Chad government forces near Abéché, the capital of Ouaddai, the radio said, quoting military officials.

Government forces launched a counteroffensive against the Army of the North on Dec. 5.

WHAT MEANS HAPPY CHRISTMAS IN ANY LANGUAGE?

Johnnie Walker.

The classic Scotch Whisky.

A new Montedison: the way ahead for a change of course.

Chairman Schimberni's address to Shareholders and Investors



Dear Shareholders,

Montedison as a company and group is going through a profound change of direction towards better times. It has changed, is still changing, and after fifteen years of difficulties will soon be an industrial group that is worth investing in.

The image, structure, size and attitude of Montedison are all gradually, slowly but surely changing, yet positive results are already coming through. And the company's prospects are looking up as well.

Perhaps not all of you are aware of the revolution that is taking place, because the way action is being taken is not heralded by spectacular announcements. It is a step-by-step revolution, with innovations and improvements being brought in daily. Most of these occur behind the scenes, as if in our practice not to disclose developments until they are a fait accompli. They may thus escape the outside observer, or be unknown or unclear for some time. Yet they go on constantly, and very important they are too.

Many significant events have occurred in Montedison over the past eighteen months. Others are in the pipeline, with one thing firmly in mind, the determination to press forward along the path we have traced.

Montedison refuses to be the symbol of all that is amiss with the Italian economy. Time will tell that the company is vigorously geared to entrepreneurship, that is, the pursuit of economies and profits and the creation of wealth to the benefit of its shareholders and workforce alike.

EVENTS

In April 1980 we announced that the holding company would be set up. It is already in existence.

This plan was put into effect at the end of 1980. It has provided the main impetus for change. It has encouraged a businesslike approach and has geared planning and action to the realities of the market-place by enhancing aggressiveness and competitive capacity.

Many of our senior managers have drawn inspiration from the new organization for a fresh creative approach where profit goals form a stimulating target. Not all have changed their attitude, so some management changes have had to be made.

We laid plans for a new Montedison in the private sector. That is where it now is.

A purely entrepreneurial leadership has been established among Montedison's shareholders, which is capable of running the company economically and profitably.

We promised a new style of management. We now have it.

The renewal of senior management, with the accent on professional skills, is bringing about new attitudes and a new pace of work in the company.

Qualified people with international experience have been brought in from outside, and are producing good results.

A new management style is taking the upper hand, less conditioned by the external environment, with more emphasis on managerial skills and readiness to innovate.

We wanted to intervene in the labour organization. That is what we have done.

There is a plan in hand to improve productivity. A precise stance has been taken to the problem of overmanning, with a clear-cut policy aimed at corporate growth in the long run resulting in the ultimate creation of new worthwhile non-subsidized jobs.

There is a profound respect for the workforce and the role of the unions, but there is also the will not to bow to consensus policies at any cost.

We saw it would be necessary to build up our foreign marketing organization. It has been built up.

The existing organization has been strengthened and new trading companies (Montedison Overseas, Montedison Intertrada and CEDAR Trading) have been set up in partnership with leading international trading concerns such as Philipp Brothers and Interedec.

Package agreements have been concluded abroad involving trade and technical cooperation, which include activities in fertilizers, pesticides and high-technology polymers.

We had in mind a new industrial philosophy for Montedison. This is now working.

We have devoted efforts to maximize the rationalization of the Italian chemical industry. As part of these plans, talks have been held with ENI to focus on a range of goals in an international setting.

We have sought to withdraw from some bulk chemical operations yielding little or no return, and to concentrate our efforts in secondary and fine chemicals with a higher value-added element.

We are gradually setting up a real "Montedison system" based on closer links with the realities around us. This involves building more direct links with other industries, and with our suppliers, customers, service companies, workforce and shareholders. We intend to develop a kind of association based on common interests. The company will make available its know-how, services and presence on world markets to develop entrepreneurship, and create an overall economic and industrial framework around its own plants. This will represent a contribution to the community as a whole and a reference point for the growth of further entrepreneurial spirit in the chemical industry, in which Montedison will link its own prestige with support given to other companies in terms of technology, processes, know-how, and technical and marketing assistance.

OUR CREED

We believe in the still vital role of the chemical industry in the world economy.

We believe in the growing and crucial importance of the entrepreneurial spirit.

We believe we have to look beyond the domestic limitations of the Italian market and gain an international vision and insight.

We believe the contribution of private investors and the confidence of new shareholders is of decisive importance.

We believe in the contribution that can be made by able, professional and highly motivated senior management staff.

THE NEW MONTEDISON

The new Montedison is also a new departure on the Italian economic scene, despite the difficulties that this presents. The new Montedison is what we wish to make it, backed by our efficiency and determination. No-one can cover up our mistakes; we can and must rely only on ourselves.

1981: a difficult but salutary year

The current year is proving to be one of the hardest in the history of our company and the European chemical industry in general, as adverse trading conditions continue to worsen, particularly in some of our main areas of operation. The will to react to this situation and readiness to seek alternative solutions have formed the basis for the change of course and injection of entrepreneurial spirit. At the same

time, the steps that have been taken and the recognition of the resources we have available have made it clear to us how many human, technological, research and asset resources there are in the company, how strong these are and how much they represent a safeguard for the future. Here are some highlights of our main operations:

Chemicals: Montedipe and Montepolimer are feeling the effects of the crisis in the automotive, building and other industries, as well as the revelation of the dollar. Their results reflect the difficult trading conditions. However, special action is being taken to retrieve their position along with stable solutions to current problems. Farmintol has achieved a definite improvement in its margins, especially on export markets, where trading conditions are very favourable. Farmoplant has increased its exports and is now looking for growth based on launching new products, such as those developed from pheromones. Resen, Astumont, Aushel, Ausin, Montaluz and Vinastil, which all produce special chemicals and additives, though less affected by trading difficulties, are nonetheless in the process of rationalizing their operations and introducing new high-yield products. Acna's situation has improved since last year; it has recently received a cash injection and is committed to successful completion of its two-year restructuring plan.

Pharmaceuticals: Farmitalia Carlo Erba's profits amounted to 5% of sales in 1980 and the company is expecting to improve on this achievement in the current year. It has consolidated its international position, scoring considerable successes with anti-tumor drugs, such as the anti-tumor agent Adriamycin, which has a market share of more than 30% in the whole of North America. Its advanced R. & D. facilities ensure continuing renewal and development of original drugs.

Fibres: Montefibre's capital reconstruction was carried out early in 1980 (our equity interest is now 62.2%), and work on its manufacturing and financial reorganization plan is ahead of schedule.

Retailing: Standa has completed most of its reorganization and productivity plan. Its range of merchandises has been updated and its internal cash generation was improved.

Process Plant Engineering: the Tecnimont Division, which has long specialist experience in this field borne out by the number of plants it has installed in a variety of countries, continues to make satisfactory progress.

Electricity, Natural Gas and Oil: Seim operates 22 power stations 20 of which are hydroelectric. The nature of its operations provides attractive profits, which are likely to increase as time goes on. Provan hydrocarbon reserves currently run to some 10 billion cubic metres of natural gas, and recent additional finds in the Treviso and Foggia areas are improving prospects. On the oil side, the find in the Mila offshore field has been confirmed, now that exploration has been completed; this field will be put into commercial production shortly along with that at the offshore Vega field, in a block where Montedison is associated with other companies. Reserves so far assessed are likely to provide a satisfactory return on the investment. Hydrocarbon exploration projects have also been set in hand in the United States with local partners.

THE CHALLENGE THAT LIES AHEAD

The chemical industry continues to be a strategic sector in world terms. In the medium run, the outlook is that: a) oil-producing countries will start manufacturing bulk commodity chemicals with a low value-added element; b) the industrial countries will have to abandon production of some commodities and specialise to a greater extent in fine chemicals, i.e., high-technology products based on advanced research, backed by careful selection of markets and accompanied by customer service.

This is the area in which Montedison's immediate future lies; it must become competitive at an international level and alter the balance of its respective presence in these two sectors, thereby reducing the vulnerability implicit in the cyclical nature of bulk chemicals.

GOALS FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS

The goal is to alter the Group's product mix to expand high-value output and innovation in line with rapidly changing market requirements.

The strategy needed to achieve this objective is clear enough:

- a) the Group at present operates in too many areas; these will be reduced to fields in which we can actually gain a significant share of the world market;
- b) we shall increase the amount of finance available for investment in growth areas. To this end activities will be concentrated in profitable operations, while those outside the mainstream strategy will be sold; at the same time the Parent Company and its subsidiaries will increase their share capital by rights issues.

WHAT IS BEING DONE NOW

Time is short. Rapid, effective action must be taken in a variety of areas. This is the immediate programme:

Research and Development
This is being concentrated in the most advanced speciality and fine chemicals, and in general in product quality.

Capital Expenditure
Investment will be concentrated in priority chemical operations.

Acquisitions
High-value-added operations will be strengthened both by raising output of existing Group products, by developing new chemicals and also by acquiring existing manufacturing operations and technologies of international value or interest; such operations (a number of negotiations are now in progress, some of which are close to conclusion both in Italy and abroad).

Disposals
Operations falling outside the new strategy and those which are too dependant on the availability and cost of raw materials will gradually be disposed of, in whole or in part.

Strengthening our financial position
In 1982-1983 this will call for between 600 and 1,300 billion lire to be realized from asset disposals, along with revenue of some 800 billion lire in positive cash flow.

Rights Issue
The 640 billion lire raised by the rights issue will be complementary to the funds to be raised as above. This rights issue will help to make Montedison one of the largest Italian corporations in terms of net worth. Other schemes to raise additional funds will be set in hand at a later stage, in order to consolidate growth in the business.

In terms of figures, implementation of the programme presented here, which will also depend on external conditions, should result in:

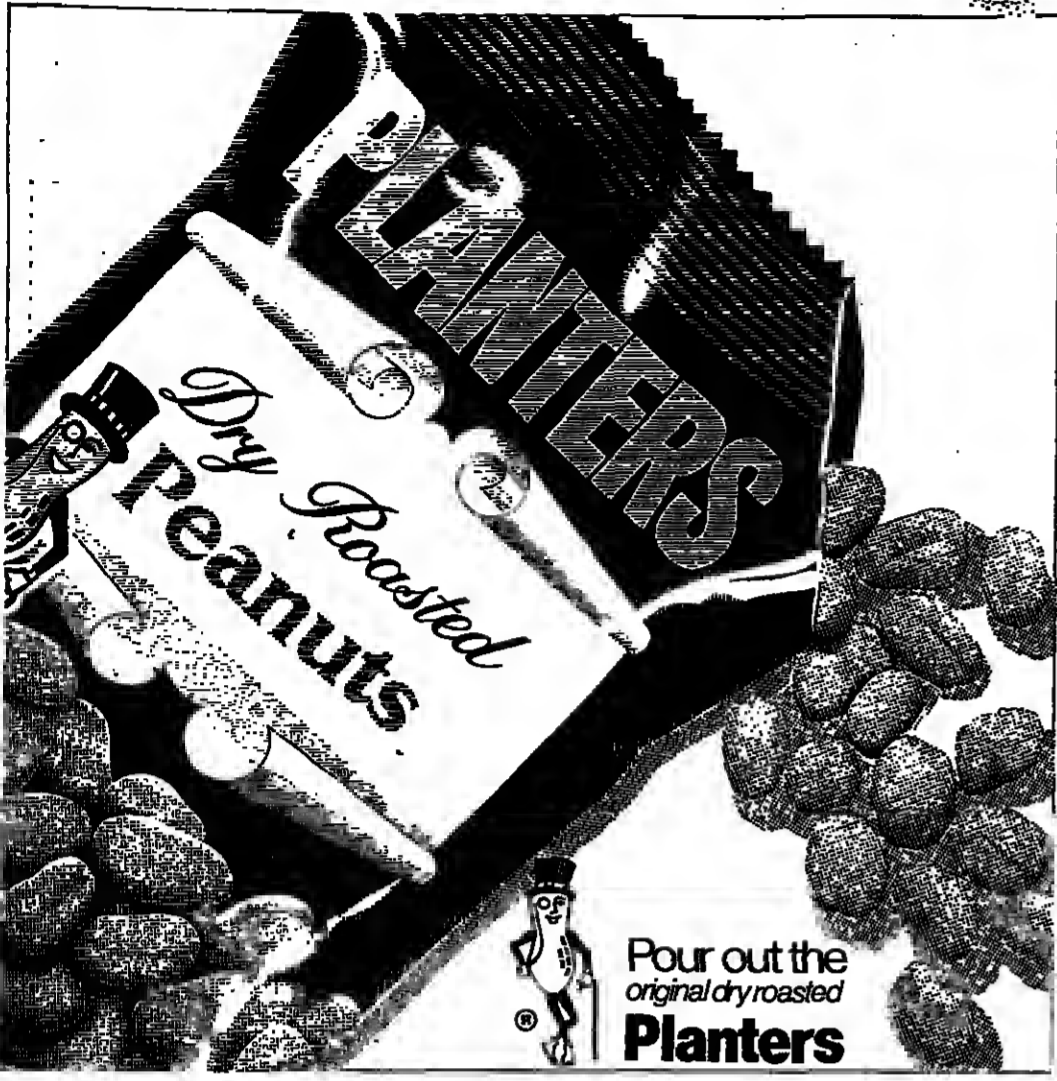
- a) speciality chemicals accounting in the first instance for some 30% of total output as compared with the current 22%;
- b) the gross operating margin being raised to 12.8% and the net trading margin to 4.3% of sales;
- c) manufacturing output at present located outside Italy rising twofold;
- d) interest charges being reduced to some 3.5% of sales, a similar level to that of our main competitors, thus achieving a balanced financial position.

To conclude, I have indicated a series of practical factors which, despite a year as difficult as 1981, lead us to look to the immediate future with confidence, what with our management and staff determined to succeed, the ventures that have already been initiated, the opportunities that can be created by rational innovation, and the resource inherent in your Company's assets. I hope I have given shareholders a basis on which they will be able to form a sound assessment of the company's future. I have given them the sound of a new and active relationship with the Company.

MARIO SCHIMBERNI
Chairman of the Board
MONTEDISON S.p.A.

Milano - November 25th, 1981

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Israel Reportedly Leaked Story of Libya Team

Its Reasons for Circulating Details of Alleged Assassination Plot Are Unclear

By Robert C. Torch and Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON — Israeli intelligence, not the Reagan administration, was the major source of some of the most dramatic published reports about a Libyan assassination team allegedly sent to kill President Reagan and other top U.S. officials, according to information obtained by the Los Angeles Times.

The purpose of circulating details on the affair — such as assertions believed to come from Israeli sources that Venezuelan-born international terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, commonly known as Carlos, was in command of assassination squads that had reached Mexico or Canada — was not immediately clear. Accounts of Carlos' involvement were carried in newspaper and television reports last weekend.

But Israel, which an informed source said has "wanted an excuse to go in and bash Libya for a long time," may be trying to build American public support for a strike against Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi, the source said. One source identified the Israelis as the distributor of the Carlos story. Another said they had "jumped on the bandwagon," and tipped several reporters at the same time.

Stories Termed 'Hype'

Israeli information, particularly on the alleged role of Carlos in the plot, was part of what one high official called "the hype" given the story in the U.S. media.

The Israeli tip came immediately after publication of several news stories saying the U.S. government received its first and apparently only report about possible Carlos involvement in the reported plot. Some U.S. officials have com-

plained that such reports were more specific — and alarming — than the available evidence would warrant.

U.S. officials have insisted that specific details on the assassination plot that Israel reportedly fed to the news media had little effect on U.S. government decisions, although they said the dramatic details heightened public anxiety much more than the evidence merited.

The administration's decision to invalidate U.S. passports for travel to Libya, its request last Thursday that U.S. citizens in that country leave immediately and a U.S. diplomatic note to Col. Qadhafi promising "severe retribution" if any Libyan teams do attack any U.S. officials, were all prepared before the rash of alarmist stories, officials said.

Reagan administration sources have said the United States has "unequivocal" evidence that Col.

Qadhafi had teams trained to kill U.S. leaders, including U.S. diplomats abroad. And U.S. sources contributed to reports that additional but somewhat less conclusive evidence came from a defector about the actual dispatch of those teams toward the United States and the weapons they carried.

Among the possible explanations for the tips to the news media was that the Israelis wanted to intensify the U.S. public's concern about Col. Qadhafi so that Americans would support a strike at Libya, perhaps at the country's Soviet-supplied nuclear research reactor.

After Israeli planes bombed Baghdad in June to destroy Iraq's nuclear reactor, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin charged that the Iraqis were planning to divert nuclear materials from the reactor to build an atomic bomb. "We shall not allow any enemy to develop weapons of mass destruction against us," he said.

The Libyan reactor is smaller and less threatening than that destroyed in Iraq, experts here said, but it could provide the rationale for a raid that might destabilize Col. Qadhafi's regime.

Israel is not alone in wishing to curb Col. Qadhafi. Senior political officials in the Reagan administration also have looked for ways to undermine the Libyan leader, who is viewed here as a megalomaniac who uses his country's oil revenues to support terrorism around the world.

Several years ago, the French and Egyptian governments had tentative talks on an effort to overthrow Col. Qadhafi, according to reports. No detailed planning was done.

Reagan administration officials expected to be asked to support the move if it materialized, but the electoral defeat of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing last May, followed by the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in October, reportedly ended the scheme. Officials in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Cabinet have denied the reports.



Levesque Calls Party Poll On Secession

Quebec Leader Stakes His Future on Result

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL MONTREAL — Premier René Lévesque, facing a secessionist rebellion in his Parti Québécois, has called for a party referendum on independence for the French-speaking province and said he will resign as its leader if the vote is for independence without economic ties to Ottawa.

"If they aren't in favor of [my] principles, I will come to my own conclusions at that time," Mr. Lévesque said Sunday at a news conference after meeting with other leaders of the Parti Québécois.

The party scheduled the referendum on Feb. 6-7 in Quebec and on Jan. 30-31 in the capital of Quebec City. About 300,000 party members will be eligible to vote.

Staking his political future on the issue, Mr. Lévesque warned that a go-it-alone Quebec independence movement would strangle the province's economy and asked for the referendum to unite the party behind his policy calling for autonomy within Canada.

"Bad for Our Government" He said officials told him last week that if radical factions in his Parti Québécois defeated him in the referendum and forced him to resign as premier and party chief, it would be "very bad for our government and disastrous for our party."

At a Parti Québécois convention ending on Dec. 6, radical factions pushed for Quebec's outright secession in direct opposition to Mr. Lévesque's more moderate approach.

Mr. Lévesque said the referendum will determine whether to support his commitment to provincial elections on Quebec's secession and the extent of economic ties with the rest of Canada after independence.

"What came out last weekend was not the true stance of our party," he said. "So what I propose is that we find out how they feel through a special referendum."

Party meetings will be held throughout January in all 122 Quebec constituencies to explain the issues involved in the party poll. Another Parti Québécois convention will be held Feb. 12-13 to attach the referendum's results to the party's official platform.

Charges Dropped Against 17 Held In Plot in Egypt

CAIRO — Charges have been dropped against former Deputy Premier Abdel-Salam Zayyat and 16 others accused of involvement in a plot against the Egyptian government that was said to have been inspired by the Soviet Union.

Prosecutor-General Salah Rashidi said on Saturday that the charges had been dropped because of lack of evidence. The 17 persons, who were among about 1,600 arrested in a crackdown on religious and political opponents, are expected to be released.

Government newspapers published photographs of the 17 talking details never came to light. Saturday accused Moscow of trying to stir up unrest, expelled the Soviet ambassador, six East European diplomats and about 1,000 Soviet technicians.

Mr. Zayyat, 70, was deputy premier in the early 1970s but later became a critic of Sadat's pro-West policies. He was chairman of the Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Society. The others cleared on Saturday include two former ministers, Ahmed Foad Haddad and Ismail Sabri Abdallah; journalist Farida Nakkash, and several lawyers and former parliamentarians.

Meanwhile, military judges on Saturday adjourned until Dec. 26 the trial of 24 persons accused of involvement in Sadat's assassination. Military sources said they said the postponement was intended to give the defense more time to prepare its case.

In Libya, Qadhafi's Personality And Ideology Dominate the Scene

By Alan Cowell

TRIPOLI, Libya — It would probably not be the kind of thing that Reagan administration officials would use to ornament a desk or a bumper, but the faithful here can obtain from the Information Ministry a small printed sticker that says, "I will live and die with Moammar Qadhafi."

Only the blackest humor could relate the inscription to Washington's current apprehension about the Libyan leader and his reported plans to assassinate U.S. officials, but in the capital of Libya, it is part of a personality cult that is all-pervasive.

On the road from the airport into Tripoli, walls are adorned with photographs of Col. Qadhafi and with excerpts from his "Green Book," three slender volumes that

purports to offer solutions to the world's problems.

"The party system aborts democracy," a slogan says.

"In need, freedom is latent," another states.

"Representation is a falsification of democracy," proclaims a third.

The theme underlying the "Green Book" and its first volume (subtitled "The Solution of the Problem of Democracy. The Authority of the People") is that all previous democratic political systems cheat the people in one way or another and that only through an interlocking network of "people's congresses" can the masses rule themselves in pure democracy.

In Libya, the result of the theory is that there is technically no government at all. Ministries, which still function as such, are called People's Committees, as are Libya's diplomatic missions abroad.

The country is not a republic but a "state of the masses."

As with other aspects of Libyan life, however, theory does not quite jibe with reality.

The personality cult around Col. Qadhafi emphasizes his dominance over the nation's leadership. Only 5 of the 12 officers who overthrew King Idris in 1969 now remain and, according to foreign analysts here, none of them can challenge Col. Qadhafi.

Variety of Moods

His photographs show him in a variety of moods: smiling, weary, firm — and they usually show him alone. Exceptions are the portraits of Col. Qadhafi with his mentor, Nasser, but beyond that intrusion there is no sharing of prominence.

"In theory," a foreign analyst said, "the people's committees lay down the policies. In fact, Qadhafi lays down the policies, and the People's Committees lay their backs to him."

Many of the foreigners who live here feel too exposed to reprisal to be quoted in their assessments of Col. Qadhafi, but one foreigner's description ran like this:

"He's a great actor. He loves to put on a show. He's tall, good looking, and has a great deal of charm. He can look a bit fierce when he's upset, and when he's worked up he's almost neo-Hitlerian."

Another, describing Col. Qadhafi's sensitivity to foreign news reports, said: "He always has the latest clippings on his desk. When you meet him, he does most of the talking."

The prosperity that Libya has achieved since the 1973 rise in oil prices is evidenced throughout Tripoli by the thickets of television antennas that sprout on every roof.

Economic Theory

The Green Book also lays down an economic theory, which aims to abolish the entrepreneurial class, permit a degree of private ownership and establish collective ownership of production.

The streets of Tripoli are filled with new, privately owned automobiles that Libyans have been able to buy as a result of the country's oil boom. Housing, too, has undergone dramatic change in the 12 years of "revolutionary" rule. Apartment complexes have sprung up, and there are times when the entire city looks like one huge construction site.

But there seem to be shattered private stores everywhere. Col. Qadhafi ordered them closed, and

he replaced them this year with vast emporiums where, beneath his ubiquitous portrait, shoppers can buy Uncle Ben's Rice from the United States, cheese from Switzerland, video equipment from Japan and leather jackets from Italy.

Some of these goods are reserved for purchase by Libyans only, and as a result a visitor will sometimes see Soviet and Eastern bloc technicians gazing wistfully at some display of Japanese electronic wizardry that may not be so readily available back home.

Among the 800,000 foreigners who help turn Libya's oil money into development projects — many of whom do menial labor — are more than 30,000 Westerners, including more than 20,000 Americans who live on the high salaries afforded by "hardship posts" and whose way of life in Tripoli is a blend of comfort and apprehension.

"It takes a pretty sensible, stable person to live here," an American oilman said.

Sometimes, Westerners said, an expatriate technician will leave home for the office, do his day's work and return in the evening to find that he has no home because the Libyan Army has appropriated it. "You never know when your house will be taken over by the military," a well-placed source said. "That is to say, by people who feel themselves outside the law."

Senior Laotian Official Takes Refuge in China

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

PEKING — A senior official of the Health Ministry in Laos has defected to China and has been granted the right of residence, the Chinese news agency reported Monday.

The agency said Dr. Khamseng-keo Sengsith, director of the health bureau of the Health Ministry, fled en route to a meeting in Afghanistan because he was disconcerted with the control of Vietnam's Le Duan clique over Laos.

French Aide Asks Role For 3d World at Talks

REUTERS

TOKYO — A visiting French minister said Monday that developing countries should take part in proposed talks between the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan.

Jean-Pierre Chevenement, France's research and technology minister, said that the Third World's debt, which stood at more than \$500 billion, was a matter of urgency.

Mintoff's Party Leads In Malta Ballot Count

FRANCE PRESIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT

VALLETTA, Malta — Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's Labor Party took a commanding lead Monday in early returns of weekend elections in which he sought to retain his 10-year grip on this Mediterranean island.

A complex preferential voting system made for slow counting of the ballots of 238,378 voters out of a population of 320,000 who turned out heavily Saturday to elect 65 members of Parliament.

The Nationalist Party, headed by pro-Western lawyer Eddie Fenech Adam, 47, had been given a good chance of edging Mr. Mintoff's party, but the early returns showed Labor candidates were running slightly ahead in close races.

Although results have been declared for only three seats, Labor Party officials said they were confident they would retain the 34

Mobil Personnel Leaves Libya

FRANCE PRESIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT

TRIPOLI, Libya — Nearly 70 Mobil oil executives and their families left Libya by air Monday, as Libyan oil production was reported to be increasing and as officials granted tax concessions to foreign-held oil companies.

Mobil's Libyan president, Doyle Marrs, said 67 employees and their dependents were complying with President Reagan's order to leave Libya. He said the company was still assessing its future in the country.

Libyan officials escorted the Mobil party to the airport where they handed out bouquets to the women and children. One engineer complained he was losing an \$80,000-a-year job "because we are like the Libyans, caught in the middle."

Diplomats said that on Thursday, the day President Reagan announced he was calling U.S. citizens home from Libya, production hit a six-month high of between 1.2 million and 1.3 million barrels a day, almost double the production figure for most of the second half of this year.

Under an interim agreement for December, Libya agreed to make tax concessions on equity oil — the amount of petroleum that companies may produce for themselves, the diplomats said. This effectively brought the price of equity oil to as much as 75 cents lower than the posted price of \$37.50 per barrel.

The diplomats said the oil companies might seek a moratorium of perhaps several months for senior executives, to allow them to stay in Libya to replace departing personnel with non-U.S. citizens.

Libyan sources have said 700 U.S. citizens are employed in the oil industry here, while diplomats have put the figure at closer to 1,000.

they won in 1976 and that they would have a majority of three.

Mr. Mintoff's final burst of campaigning, his success in bringing down inflation from 14 percent to 10 percent and his posting of a budget surplus seemed to bring him last-minute support.

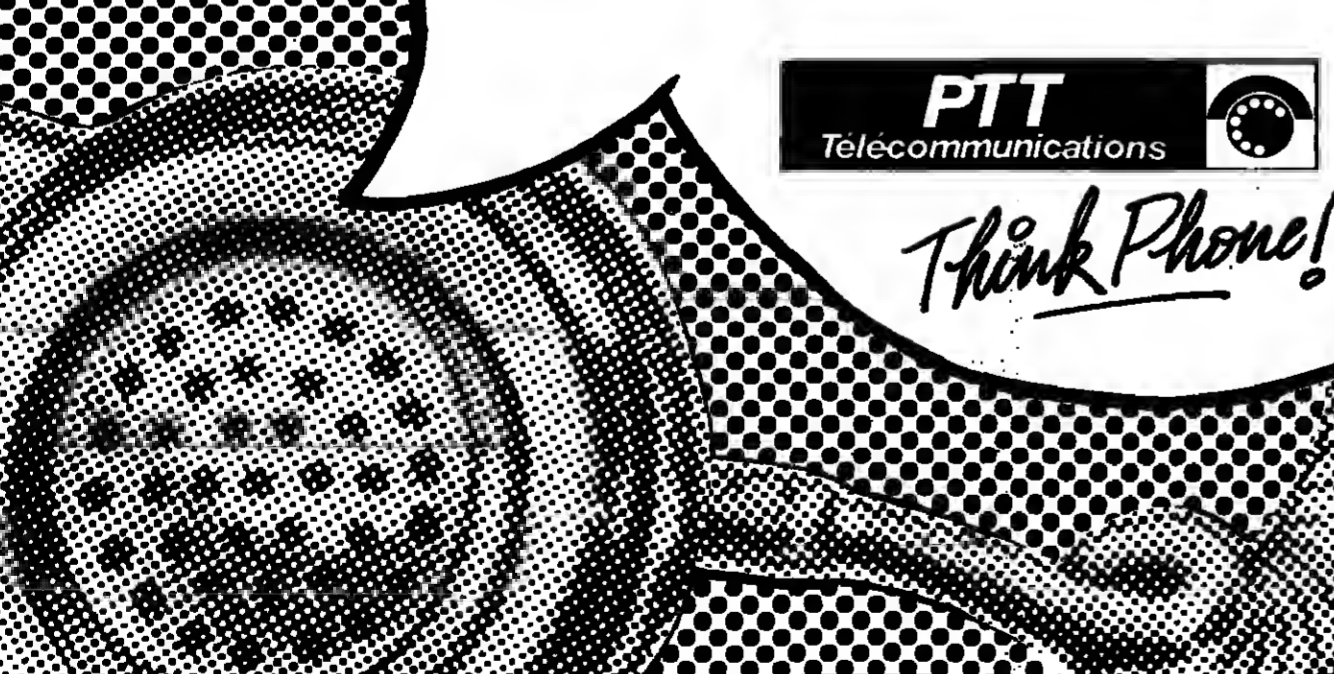
Jubilant followers of Mr. Mintoff, 65, began parading through the streets at dawn, blowing horns, chanting slogans and waving party flags. Nationalist Party supporters were almost nowhere to be seen.

The monthlong campaign was the hardest fought since the former British colony gained independence in 1964. During his rule on the island beginning in 1971, Mr. Mintoff sought to impose Socialism. He accused Mr. Adam of planning to raise taxes and roll back social benefits.

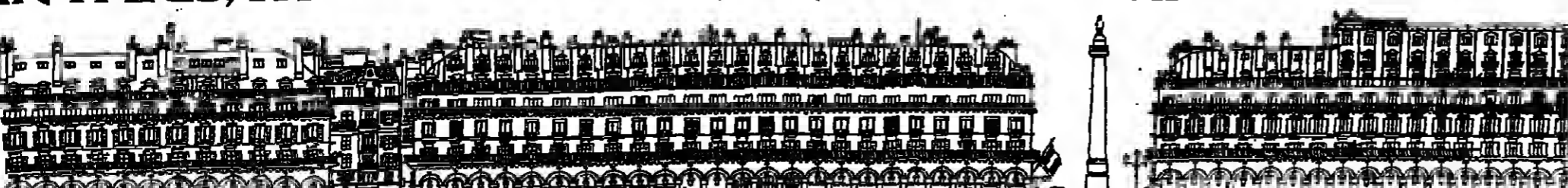
Mr. Adam charged Mr. Mintoff with running roughshod over democratic principles and violating Malta's policy of nonalignment by becoming too friendly with the Soviet Union.

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الجزيرة

Zoya Fyodorova Dies; Acted in Soviet Films

The Associated Press
STAMFORD, Conn. — Zoya Fyodorova, 69, the Russian movie actress whose wartime affair with an U.S. naval officer produced a daughter he did not meet until three decades later, has died in Moscow, her family reported.

Miss Fyodorova died in her apartment Friday of apparent heart failure, according to her American son-in-law, Frederick Poyu. "She had a heart condition for some time," Mr. Poyu said.

OBITUARIES

Her daughter, Victoria, came to the United States from the Soviet Union in 1975 to see her father, retired Adm. Jackson R. Tate, who was living in Florida.

Swiss Drop Case Against Oilman

International Herald Tribune
ZURICH — The state attorney's office has dropped all criminal charges against U.S. oilman David Thieme, who was arrested on April 10 at the request of the Credit Suisse bank on allegations of fraud, a bank spokesman said.

Communist Insurgents Continue Thailand Actions Despite Setbacks

By Keyes Beech
Los Angeles Times Service
BANGKOK — Six weeks ago the Royal Thai Army announced that, for all practical purposes, Communist insurgency was dead.

The announcement seems to have been premature. Communist guerrillas have since dealt the government some of its worst military setbacks of recent years.

In one traditional hot spot in southern Thailand guerrillas killed 15 government soldiers and wounded 64. In two other attacks, in northern Thailand, the Communists killed 19 soldiers or government officials and wounded at least nine. Communist casualties were said to be heavy, but there was no body count.

Premier Prem Tinsulanonda canceled a visit to southern Thailand on Saturday after an advance helicopter from his party was fired on by Communist insurgents and one person aboard was killed, The Associated Press reported from Bangkok, quoting local newspapers.

The insurgents opened fire on the helicopter as it was nearing its destination. It was carrying 10 reporters from the southern town of Hat Yai to Phattalung province. An engineer on board was killed, the reports said.

Gen. Prem's trip to the flood-stricken area was canceled, and he went to another district instead. He appeared on television in Hat Yai on Saturday evening to denounce the attack, AP reported.

The picture is not clear, however. In the northeast, where the insurgency was started in 1965 with Peking's support, the Communists have been reduced to subsistence level. In Thailand's rich southern provinces, where the party has al-

ways been largely self-sufficient thanks to funds secured through banditry or extortion, the guerrillas are still full of fight.

Overall, however, the Communists have fallen on hard times. Morale is low, the leadership has been shattered, defections have reached epidemic proportions and party ranks have been riddled by discussion.

Just how much of this decline in Communist strength can be attributed to the government's counter-insurgency campaign is debatable, Western analysts say.

Military pressure, coupled with increased emphasis on economic development, has helped put the Communists on the defensive. But it was the falling out between Viet-

nam and China that proved to be the Thai Communists' undoing.

Strongly attached to China, the Thai party became a casualty of the Chinese-Vietnamese quarrel, which reached its climax in 1979 when Vietnam occupied Cambodia, and China sent its troops across the Vietnamese border in reprisal.

Hundreds of Thai Communist cadres and party members were expelled from Laos. Thai Communists also lost a string of training camps on the Cambodian border as Vietnamese forces pursued ousted Premier Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge troops.

As Vietnam tightened the screws in Laos, the Thai Communists lost their logistical lifeline to China. In addition, China in 1980 began to give up its backing for the Thai insurgents in order to win the support of Thailand and other Southeast Asian nations against the Vietnamese in Cambodia.

"When the history of the post-Vietnam period is written," a veteran U.S. analyst said, "it will show that if Thailand was ever in danger of going to the Communists, it was disarray in the Communist camp that saved it."

Internal problems further weakened the Thai Communists. In 1976, following bloody student riots in Bangkok, about 3,000 leftist students, politicians, union activists and others disappeared into the jungle to join the Communists. But most of the 3,000 have since redefected to the government or slipped quietly back into Bangkok.

Robert O. Muller, executive director of the Vietnam Veterans of America, one of the four men scheduled to leave New York on Wednesday for Hanoi, said he was "somewhat stunned" at the decision by the Vietnamese to grant visas to the veterans. After stops in London and Bangkok, the four are to arrive in Hanoi on Friday for a six-day visit.

James Menard, a State Department Asian Affairs aide, concurred with the planned mission, saying, "We support efforts by private citizens to join government efforts in achieving a full accounting for those missing in action." The United States and Vietnam do not have formal diplomatic relations.

Among the issues to be discussed, Mr. Muller said, was the fate of the estimated 2,500 U.S. servicemen unaccounted for in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos after the war ended in 1975. The Vietnamese have maintained that there are no U.S. prisoners alive in Vietnam, and that all bodies that have been found have been handed over to the U.S. authorities.

State Department officials say that the administration is "still seeking a full accounting of MIAs, or those missing in action."



Zoya Fyodorova

ist visa to the United States, where she met her long-lost father in an emotional encounter in Florida.

Erie Martin
NEW YORK (NYT) — Erie Martin, 74, an aviation inventor and retired chief of United Technologies Corp.'s Hamilton Standard division, died Saturday. In World War II, 75 percent of all propellers on Allied aircraft were made by Hamilton Standard.

Abdullah el-Erian
THE HAGUE (AP) — Abdullah el-Erian, 61, an Egyptian judge on the International Court of Justice, died Saturday after a heart attack. A former diplomat, he joined the court in 1979.

William W. Schott
PARIS (HTT) — William W. Schott, 88, a retired U.S. Foreign Service officer, died Nov. 2 at his home in Bad Godesberg, West Germany, it has been learned here. He was an aide to Ambassador Myron Herrick in Paris in 1926-27, to Undersecretary of State Robert Murphy in North Africa during World War II and to Gen. Lucius Clay in Berlin after the war.

Jakarta Trip by Taiwan Premier Angers China

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service
PEKING — Indonesia is talking with Taiwan about closer political, military and economic cooperation, and China is angry, warning that this "grave development" has made reconciliation between Jakarta and Peking difficult.

In an extraordinary diplomatic coup, Y.S. Sun, the Chinese Nationalist premier, made a nominal, five-day visit to Jakarta last week, meeting at length with President Suharto and other key Indonesian officials.

Although Indonesia recognizes the Communist regime here as China's sole legitimate government, Mr. Sun was treated as the head of a friendly government, according to Western news agency dispatches from Jakarta. A Taiwan newspaper boasted that the visit would bring a "substantial enhancement of relations between the two countries."

Ex-Nationalists Named To Positions in China

Reuters
PEKING — China promoted several prominent former Nationalist leaders Monday, including the former deputy chief of a "handicapped" press headquarters set up to fight the Communists during the civil war, to senior posts on a national advisory council.

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference approved the appointment of two new deputy chairmen and 19 new Standing Committee members, some of whom were once leading members of the Nationalist Party, which holds power on Taiwan.

The promotions were clearly aimed at advancing China's drive for reunification with the island, where the defeated Nationalists withdrew after the protracted civil war.

China has offered Taiwan's leaders some role in the national government if they would agree to Peking's proposals for reunion. Under the proposals, Peking says that it would permit Taiwan to maintain its armed forces and its existing political and economic system.

The promotions indicated that the Nationalist Chinese on Taiwan could expect similar posts themselves if they showed willingness to negotiate. However, the consultative conference has no power and always supports the Communist Party, although its members can

High Court Bans Local U.S. Curbs On Political Gifts

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, declaring a law curbing campaign contributions a "significant restraint" on free speech, ruled 8-1 Monday that cities cannot place such limits on local political spending.

The justices struck down an ordinance in Berkeley, Calif., limiting to \$250 the amount of money a person could contribute to influence a ballot proposal.

They declared that such restrictions on campaign contributions violate guarantees of freedom of expression and political communication.

Placing limits on contributions which in turn limit expenditures plainly impairs freedom of expression," Chief Justice Warren E. Burger wrote for the majority.

He added that the "integrity of the political system will be adequately protected" if contributors are identified in a public filing. He also said local governments may outlaw anonymous contributions.

"The Indonesian authorities obviously are adopting dual tactics in relations with China," the official Chinese news agency commented Sunday. "While they claim to 'recognize one China only' and say 'it is only a matter of time' before Indonesia and China normalize diplomatic relations, they are also strengthening relations with Taiwan in many fields."

The result of Mr. Sun's visit, which took Peking completely by surprise, will likely be the continued suspension of diplomatic relations between China and Indonesia. Jakarta suspended but did not break relations in 1967, after blaming Peking for the attempted Communist coup in September, 1965.

Peking and Jakarta have been talking for the last six years about normalizing relations, and for two years they have exchanged delegations for international conferences. Until now, the reluctance has been on the part of Indonesia, where se-

curity authorities fear that full relations with China will encourage pro-Communist elements in the country's Chinese minority.

For Peking, the Sun visit and the prospect of broader and open cooperation between Indonesia and Taiwan are a major blow, coming at a time when China is trying to assert its influence in Southeast Asia and insisting to the Reagan administration that the United States has a firm commitment that it must honor to recognize only one China.

Indonesia apparently expects to get considerable military assistance in the form of low-cost weapons and training for its army from

Taiwan, according to Asian diplomats here. Mr. Suharto may also believe, one Southeast Asian envoy said, that perhaps the best way to deal with what his security advisers continue to call a "fifth column" would be to invite the Chinese Nationalists to increase their presence and influence. "If so, that would be a major diplomatic setback for the Chinese here, and they must be worried already that it will lead others to re-establish ties to Taiwan," he said.

The Chinese news agency, in fact, did express Peking's serious concern over "this step taken by the Indonesian authorities to create 'two Chinas.'"

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International Restaurant Guide

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Cracking Down, Cracking Up: A System's Failure

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The Polish government's imposition of martial law came just a few days after the Soviet government's crackdown in its confrontation with Andrei Sakharov. History is likely to see the two events as signposts in the decay of the Soviet empire.

To say that is not to underestimate the dangers in Poland, which are great, nor to foresee any general easing of the brutal conditions imposed on Sakharov and other Soviet dissidents. Still less is it to suggest that this is a moment for self-satisfaction in the West.

The point is simply that the events have dramatized the inability of the Soviet system to meet two fundamental yearnings of mankind, for freedom and for bread. The system responds in the only way it knows: by force, alternated occasionally with grudging tactical concessions. It has no real answers, and that truth becomes ever more obvious and more destabilizing.

Gen. Jaruzelski's decision to crack down on Solidarity by means of martial law is understandable in his political context. The union was pressing its confrontation with the Communist government, now even talking about a national referendum on Poland's political system. On the other side, the premier was surely feeling increasing Soviet pressure for a showdown with Solidarity.

But what does it solve? There could hardly be clearer evidence of illegitimacy in a political system than its need to suppress a union with 9 million members and amply demonstrated popular backing. Even if only Polish troops are used, Poles and the world will see the hand of Moscow — and if workers resist, Soviet troops will not doubt intervene.

Repression is the familiar Soviet method of dealing with resistance to illegitimate regimes in Eastern

Europe. It was done with cruel efficiency in Czechoslovakia in 1968; the Czechs did not resist, and the West protested only feebly. Yet even there, repression has not really worked. Detentions and trials go on in Czechoslovakia to this day, but a sullen population is producing less and less. Resistance is still in Poland.

And what can military force do about the immediate economic problems in Poland? Food is scarce, industry limping, foreign

debt unpayable. There is no reason to believe that military action will provide workers with the incentives, either economic or political, that have been lacking.

Economic failure is not limited to Poland. There is growing evidence of trouble in the Soviet Union: reports of severe food shortages, long lines for all kinds of consumer goods, public grumbling. An American I know who visits the U.S.S.R. frequently and has just returned from Moscow

said he had never seen such scarcity there, of items as common as kham flour. And conditions are worse in the provinces.

All this makes the rise of Solidarity the more threatening in the eyes of Soviet leaders. They fear that the discontent may spread to their own people. So they respond in the only way they know: a way that is a confession of fear, of political bankruptcy.

When Sakharov started his hunger strike on Nov. 22, many sym-

pathetic people wondered why the greatest of Soviet dissidents had chosen the cause he had — the right of a young woman, Liza Alexeyeva, to emigrate and join his stepson, her fiancé, in America. For that personal issue Sakharov used the last weapon left to him in his guarded exile in Gorki: his life.

In doing so he was dramatizing what has always been his true cause, the value of individual human life. He was reminding everyone how relentless, how petty the G.M.B. could be in its cruelty. And he was calling attention to his best hope for the more famous and hopeless cases of such imprisoned dissidents as Anatoli Shchirshinsky.

An old friend and fellow dissident, Lev Kopelev, spoke about Sakharov the other day, and the quality he emphasized was Sakharov's humanity.

He came from a family of "humanists," Kopelev said. One of his early dissident acts was to oppose capital punishment. When the hydrogen bomb he helped to develop was tested, he told Soviet leaders there should be no more tests. He gave almost all the large sums he got in Soviet prizes to cancer clinics. Those views might well be considered eccentric in an America dominated by an intolerant, greedily political right.

"What happened last year when they arrested him and exiled him to Gorki," Kopelev said, "was an act of despair on the part of the government. It is an example of how one man — one very ill, very weak man, who has already had two heart seizures; a very modest man, a very calm man — can be stronger than the government with all its millions of soldiers and hundreds of thousands of policemen and millions of party members... He is stronger than this system of might."
©1981, The New York Times.



This Is the Plan — We've Arrested Solidarity Extremists. Next We Arrest Their Supporters. Then We Arrest the Supporters of the Supporters. When the Supporters of the Supporters of the Supporters Protest, We Arrest Them. When the Supporters...

Poland at the Brink:

One Last Chance for Dialogue?

Perhaps there is nothing left for Solidarity now but to take over the factories, go into the streets and face the raw power that the state began wielding openly against the independent union's leaders and membership early Sunday. In that case, an epic confrontation has begun. The authorities have the guns, and behind them — if not enough Poles choose to use force against fellow citizens — are Soviet guns. Solidarity has the people, with all the moral advantages and physical disadvantages that implies. Poland trembles on the brink of great tragedy. If it comes, the interests of many nations, the United States included, will be deeply affected.

Is it not just conceivable, however, that something other than the final Soviet-inspired clampdown on Solidarity is under way, although plainly it could come to that? In proclaiming martial law, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski was acting, he said, as supreme commander of the armed forces, a treasured national institution in Poland, not as leader of the Polish Communist Party, an almost universally despised organization. He "intended" not only some leaders of Solidarity, but also some past leaders of the party. He cut off communications not only to the West but, apparently, also to the East. He

invoked emergency powers under the same constitution that Solidarity has invoked to justify its demands under the law.

It is conceivable, in other words, that Gen. Jaruzelski was deeply alarmed by Solidarity's recent and far-reaching political demands and that he decided to use the army to suspend some part of the political process and to make one last effort to steer Poland away from internal and external confrontation. He invited Solidarity's principal leader, Lech Walesa, to come to Warsaw and join him in this effort. Mr. Walesa accepted. Archbishop Jozef Glomp, leader of Poland's Catholic Church, is certain to be available to bolster any such effort.

If this is so, then Poland has one last chance. On the official side, the great difficulty is that the Communist Party is completely discredited in the eyes of the people as a legitimate ruling instrument. On Solidarity's side, the problem is that, along with the rage and the rectitude, there is a tendency to tactical excess. It will take uncommon mutual restraint and a single-minded dedication to the best interests of the Polish nation for Poland to creep back from the edge of the abyss on which it is teetering now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Carefully Planned Crackdown

Yes, this is "it" — the long-feared suppression of the Polish people's rebellion against the Communist Party's monopoly on power. For their acquiescence in defeat and cooperation in preventing bloodshed, Lech Walesa and Pope John Paul II might yet be able to soften the effects of the proclaimed martial law. For their willingness, even now, to keep on helping Poland, West Germany and the United States might obtain humane treatment for the fallen Solidarity leaders.

There should be no doubt, however, that the Polish government is now determined to decapitate the union opposition, to move against strikers with force and to summon the Polish Army and, if it fails them, the Soviet Army to put down insurrection.

The American leaders who found some comfort Sunday in the inactivity of Soviet tanks draw a pitiful distinction. This is no "Polish" solution. For months Moscow has demanded a crackdown, made to look exclusively Polish. But it could occur only with Soviet help. It needs the threat of Soviet intervention if Polish soldiers side with Solidarity. Only the futility of resisting Soviet forces may prevent broad civil disobedience.

Why, then, did Jaruzelski wait until this

moment? Probably because he lacked a broad party consensus until some union leaders gave him the appearance of cause with new threats of political action. Walesa's overheard predictions of more "confrontation" have been shrewdly exploited to portray the union as reckless against a patient and compromising government. That may be enough to confuse a frightened Polish public and to give some credence to the general's overdrawn charge that "not days but hours separate us from a nationwide catastrophe."

But the evidence does not support his claim of crisis. The pretax has an obvious propaganda value to the government. Its actions, however, suggest weeks of careful planning. Nothing less could account for such details as military dress for television announcers, new censorship routines at the post office, the closing of gas stations and the proclamation of scores of regulations.

No doubt Jaruzelski acted "with a broken heart." He is right to say that "none of Poland's problems can be solved by force." But force is what he has now invoked, challenging Poland to choose between bloody resistance and a demoralizing peace.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Post-Gunboat Diplomacy

Last September, as the United States and Nicaragua were secretly discussing how they might improve their relations, Nicaragua complained of forthcoming U.S. military exercises in Central America. One of these involved a lone tugboat, three patrol boats and two observation planes. The U.S. side saw nothing unusual or provocative about it, and said so. Yet to the Nicaraguans the maneuvers "seriously affected" the negotiations then under way.

There was no claim in reporter Don Oberdorfer's account of these talks the other day (IHT, Dec. 12) that this little episode itself tipped the balance. The episode appears to us, however, to illuminate the hazards that must be overcome if the Reagan administration and the Sandinistas are to arrest their now-resumed drift toward confrontation.

Why did the Nicaraguans get so uptight about routine naval maneuvers? It is always possible that they used it as a pretext for a cooling whose real causes lay, say, in divisions within their leadership. But it is also possible that Managua saw in the exercise the suggestion of gunboat diplomacy. Did the administration, in going ahead with this exercise, give full consideration to how it might affect the talks?

In the talks overall, the United States offered to accept the Nicaraguan revolution,

ending all hints of using force against it and opening up normal relations and aid. In return it asked that Nicaragua stop intervening elsewhere in Central America and limit the size and armaments of its military. Are these terms fair? We wonder, for instance, why Washington should prescribe the dimensions of another country's army. But all that should have been arguable or, better, negotiable. We do not see that there was any irreducible obstacle to the warming of relations on the basis of mutual respect for the familiar international rules.

Nor is there reason why Washington and Managua should stop trying now. What might make the effort work this time? Perhaps Nicaragua is in fact too full of revolution for compromise. But it is not enough for a great power to go halfway in dealing with a country with a hundredth or a thousandth of its power. The imbalance, reflected here by a century's worth of history, requires the great power to go a bit more than halfway. The purpose of a negotiation is not to be able to win a debate later concerning which side was responsible for a failure. The purpose should be to see whether legitimate U.S. interests can be satisfied in a success. Secretary of State Alexander Haig says the United States is still in the game. Good.
THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Military Takeover in Poland

Desperation seems to have been the main motive for declaring the state of emergency in Poland. One and a half years of talks have yielded no results, except that they gave the impression that the independent labor union was seen as a serious partner in negotiations. Productivity stagnated and shortages grew. Reshuffling the highest organs of party and state had no effect.

Can the military be expected to succeed

where so many others failed? Apart from being a military man, Gen. Jaruzelski is also party leader, premier and defense minister, and under martial law he has virtually become Poland's dictator.

— From *Algemeen Dagblad* (Rotterdam).

After a few scolding words from Washington, the West will "swallow" also a Soviet invasion of Poland, and everything will return peacefully to place.

— From *Yedioth Aharonoth* (Tel Aviv).

When a Superpower Lowers Itself to Col. Qadhafi's Level

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA — Scarcely anyone doubts that Libya's Moammar Qadhafi is a shy, unassuming man. His ambition is as vast as his oil money, and he has as little means of achieving it as he has people to spend the money on.

His hero is Gamal Abdel Nasser, Egypt's late revolutionary leader who defied Britain and France in the 1956 Suez war by turning to Moscow for backing, and who aroused the Arabs to a new sense of importance and capacity.

But Libya isn't Egypt. It is a thin, verdant coastal strip dotted with magnificent but scarcely excavated Roman ruins, and a huge inland area that happens to cover part of a petroleum. If there are only 2.5 million Libyans, it is precisely because the land is so poor it could not support more.

The people, who are from desert tribes, learned to surmount the harshness of life in a wasteland with an ardent faith. Qadhafi has always known he could not expect to succeed Nasser as the champion of Arabs without more and more sophisticated people. So he tried merger after merger — with Egypt, with Syria, with Tunisia — offering money in return for population and cultural tradition.

Each time he failed because, much as they needed his money, those lands refused to submit to his headstrong leadership. For a year or so he even lost his

glamor as the most defiant, incorruptible fanatic of Islam, to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Khomeini fired the imagination of restless young Moslems with what appeared to be his victory over the United States and his restoration of a dream of glory.

But the ayatollah's appeal is tarnished now. Few envy Iran or consider it a model for an Islamic revival, although religious fundamentalism remains a powerful, seething force just below the surface of the Arab world. The murder of Anwar Sadat was not so much a political act as a symbolic act, a rite of rejection.

Now the United States seems bent on providing Qadhafi with the symbolic aura that was beyond his grasp, awarding him the awesome title of scourge of the civilized world, raising him with U.S. attention and threats to the exalted level of acknowledged enemy of a superpower. He could never have managed that with his grubby band of agents and assassins.

It makes you wonder how we Americans see ourselves and want the world to see us. Europeans are asking anxiously what the United States intends to do. "Will there be war?" asked a Finnish scientist at an East-West meeting in Geneva. What can the United States do after the

escalating decibels? Invade, directly or by proxy? To raise the question is to show its absurdity. If there is anybody so foolish as to be thinking about it, why are the threats being so widely advertised? How many warnings did Moscow trumpet to the world before it invaded Afghanistan?

Impose economic pressure? That is an illusion that shows a serious misreading of both Libya and the rest of the world. Only rich people can be hurt that way, not people who are accustomed to a primitive life and poverty.

Besides, Libya would have no trouble selling its oil elsewhere if it lowered the price. Holding it higher than most of the market at the cost of cutting production by more than half has already shown that Qadhafi doesn't mind leaving it in the ground longer than planned. And if he can even buy co-agents of the CIA, there can be little doubt that he can purchase the relatively small number of technicians who would be needed to replace Americans and carry on the pumping.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said at a NATO meeting last week that the United States was not asking for allied support for measures against Libya, but only understanding. It was perfectly clear that there was no support and, in fact,

precious little understanding. Some Western diplomats worry that the Libyan issue will produce the kind of strains between the United States and its allies that developed during the emotional hostage crisis in Iran, when Americans felt that their friends were failing them. And this time there are no such clear grounds for universal moral outrage.

Haig said the United States felt it had to act because it could no longer tolerate the "double standard" of "international lawlessness" practiced by Qadhafi. In the world as it is, that is hardly an effective cry for a Western jihad.

There is plenty of reason, I think, to reduce American dependence on Libyan oil and stop supplying Qadhafi with the United States' share of the funds he uses for dirty tricks. France has already done so, quietly. There is reason to warn Americans that they are exposed to danger if they remain in a country whose leader is not only hostile to the United States, but yearns to cause it spectacular pain.

But there are no reasons to bellow like an elephant stung by a hornet. That is the way to make people look empty. Content and a dignified refusal to deal with Qadhafi or inflame his self-importance are better weapons in this case. The United States makes too much noise.
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On Exchanging People Rather Than Megatons

By Luther S. Laedtke

LOS ANGELES — Educational and cultural exchanges are one of the less calculable means of governing foreign relations. Military strategists speak the doom-laden language of megatonnage and successful thermonuclear wars with the authority of numbers and abstractions, while apologists for public diplomacy insist only on the humble experiences of men and women who have learned to live with other cultures. Now, U.S. government-sponsored exchanges are in trouble.

The primary arm of U.S. public diplomacy is the Division of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the International Communication Agency, which also administers the Voice of America. Among its activities are the International Visitors' Program, which has 33 foreign heads of state among its alumni; the Hubert Humphrey Fellowships for public service professionals from developing countries, and the Fulbright programs.

These and other programs for person-to-person diplomacy will be virtually dismantled unless a 12-percent cut voted by the House of Representatives in appropriations for the ICA is stopped in the Senate. Within the agency, the allocation for cultural and educational programs has been reduced by 55 percent to extend the Voice of America's role in combating Soviet "disinformation."

Third World

If all the worst proposals are passed, the Humphrey Fellowships will be terminated, the Visitors' Program will be closed in 75 countries, funding for private programs will be reduced by 70 percent, and Fulbright exchanges will cease in 61 of 120 countries. These cover nearly all the Third World. The Soviet Union uses cultural exchanges as a key weapon of its foreign policy, and plays host to 24,000 African students.

In the eyes of many government administrators, Fulbright and other exchange scholars are unpredictable. They are chosen by juries of their peers rather than by the government. The criteria are intellectual and personal merit rather than political orthodoxy. Security clearance is not required.

It is risky to send Americans out to speak their minds, or bring in foreign students and scholars. Yet how better represent U.S. historical commitments to democratic equality and freedom of informa-

tion? Who does not believe that the road to accord is paved with personal understanding rather than political demagogues?

The great majority of Fulbright students, teachers and scholars return from their assignments abroad as more dedicated and self-aware Americans, and leave behind reservoirs of good will.

Cultural and educational exchanges are an attractive investment in national security. The 45,000 Americans who have won Fulbright grants in the past 35 years comprise a national guard of citizen-experts who have learned about other cultures and who have then returned to work in education, government, science, business and the professions. Their skills are critical to America's economic struggles with Japan and Europe, and to cultural-ideological confrontations in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Dialogue

Abroad, the 85,000 foreign Fulbright scholars who once studied in the United States have built an informal international network of partisans for America.

I joined the ranks of Fulbrighters in 1968-69 as a lecturer in American Studies at the university in Kiel, West Germany. Czechoslovakia was then occupied by the Russians, "Red Rud" Dutschke had been shot in Berlin, and Paris was torn by student uprisings. Eventually the university in the Baltic city of Kiel was struck.

While thousands of uniformed police and an equal number of students squared off with hulked, tear gas and water cannons across barbed-wire fences, the economics and political science buildings were pillaged and their faculty members hanged in effigy. Nevertheless, by vote of my students, our course on American history was continued. The coalition of leftist students finally shut us down in the interest of solidarity — but only after a dialogue on democratic process, and sincere apologies to the American guest.

Today the same students are drawing the agenda for West Germany. They are that worrisome successor generation" to that of World War II who will rewrite the political alliances of Western Europe for the rest of the century.

The writer is interim director of the University of Southern California School of Journalism.

Haig on Haig and World Affairs

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Like most secretaries of state before him, Alexander Haig minimizes his problems and ignores his achievements. Looking back on 1981, he seems fairly satisfied — considering what he calls the "mess" he inherited from history and Jimmy Carter — with his foreign policy record. Looking forward to 1982, he sounds vaguely apprehensive.

Here are a few excerpts from our recorded conversation:

● On relations with Canada and Mexico: "President Reagan has managed to establish an unprecedented degree of cooperation, coordination and respect with both Prime Minister Trudeau and President Lopez Portillo. Two weeks ago, Lopez Portillo said to me that there had never been, to his memory, a more constructive year in Mexican-American relationships, despite fairly sharp differences about how to deal with external threats to the hemisphere."

● On President Reagan and conservatives: "The president went to two summit meetings — one at Cancun in Mexico on North-South relations and the other in Ottawa on U.S.-Canadian relations. And despite all the skepticism with respect to both, he came out a winner. He managed to reject conservative ideologues' advice with respect to both, and went along with the moderate, understanding, sensitive middle voice which did not turn off the Third World."

● On the Middle East: "People again forget what we inherited: a peace process that was totally stalled with respect to the Sinai peacekeeping force... We were hours away from military conflict in Lebanon until the dispatch of Ambassador Phil Habib equipped all parties to compromise. The second occasion was far more serious. Fighting had broken out between the PLO and the Israelis. Tensions

were very high, but were contained — and, as I say, you never get credit for what didn't happen."

● The gap between Haig's vision of the last year and the opinions of many others is very wide, but even his critics concede that he is the most experienced and moderate voice in the Reagan administration on foreign affairs, and he is clearly entitled to be heard.

● On U.S.-Soviet relations, Haig said: "Our management of East-West relations has got to be extremely sensitive. We've got to do our very best to convince the Soviet leaders that there is an alternative to the course that is bringing them to misery, but that involves modifications in their international behavior..."

● What I'm saying is that basically we should not become so mesmerized about our own problems that we lose sight of the tremendous assets we have at our disposal to protect our civilization and to prevail in the final analysis.



Alexander Haig — The Washington Post

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● On Europe and NATO: "The secretary of state said that the allied relationships were critical and that Reagan would go to Europe at the end of the winter. He added: 'The signposts of Europe have been clearly in evidence over an extended period, starting with the neutron bomb fiasco. American economic policies which were urging pump-priming in the Carter years, and nuclear policies which were on the edge of nuclear blackmail against the European allies...'"

● The reader should not draw too many conclusions from these quotations. Officials are always on display or on guard when they talk to reporters on the record. We hear what they say but don't always know what they mean.
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Dec. 15: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Russia and Persia

PARIS — Russia at the present time, according to the Novoye Vremya, occupies a predominant position in the Persian markets. This has only happened over the last few years, and is mainly due to the friendly intercourse established between the two countries. Ten years ago Russian imports into Persia amounted to only about 15 percent of those of Great Britain. Now, however, Russia actually imports more than England does, and the imports of the latter are steadily diminishing. The reason for this is not far to seek: Russian influence is now supreme in Persia. A new railway line for Russian commerce has been opened, facilitating communication between the two countries.

1931: Nazi Flying Corps

BERLIN — Reports that Adolf Hitler is organizing an air fleet of Nazis has been confirmed here. It was revealed that the German Fascist leader has issued orders in his capacity as supreme commander of the storm detachments, decreeing creation of a National-Socialist air corps to become active by January. The order was published in the ordinance gazette of the supreme court detachment command dated Nov. 30 and calls on those willing to enroll in a National-Socialist flying corps. From the National-Socialist central office a statement has been issued declaring that the flying corps is to exist "only for sporting purposes, along the same lines as the auto club."

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Food Markets Give Clues to the Character of a Country

By Mimi Shetrone
New York Times Service

ALMOST every serious traveler to foreign cities, certain observation points that reveal much about the temperament, character and way of life of a newly visited city or town.

One man I know loves to ride buses in other countries. That way, he says, he sees how well or badly people are dressed, what sort of packages they carry, and he is able to judge the local level of concern for public comfort.

Hairdressers provide clues for a fashion-minded friend who hurries off to have her hair and nails done, the better to know if styles are current or out of date. In this pursuit of knowledge, she has had herself perfumed and pomaded from Amsterdam to Zanzibar, sometimes with results that were hair-raising in the most literal sense.

Other travelers swear by depart-

ment stores (museums of the present) and cemeteries (to see how much respect is shown the dead), but my own favorite handle with which to pick up insights is the food market.

Revealing Glimpse

For a newcomer to a city, food markets offer a revealing glimpse of the inhabitants going about the routine of daily life. The careful observer notes whether there is bargaining, as in vegetable markets along the Mediterranean, or if prices are fixed, as in Northern Europe.

There may be a sense of distrust between customers and vendors, as evidenced by shoppers who choose each apple and bunch of grapes carefully, look fish squarely in the eye and then monitor the weighing, alert for a heavy thumb on the scale. And how carefully do they count their change?

In the markets of Western Eu-

rope there is an abundance of good-quality food, well displayed. But sometimes scarcity is obvious, as in Bulgaria, where onions and herbs are the only commodities well represented. In Moscow's Central Market, even in midsummer, the only vegetables available in quantity may be jade and garnet cabbages, huge orange-red carrots, and fresh or pickled cucumbers. There, a farmer may unwrap 20 large, earthy mushrooms and set them out on newspaper with the same care that a window dresser at Tiffany's uses in arranging brooches and bracelets.

Level of Respect

The level of respect accorded food is obvious, too, to those who know where and how to look. Under the bright umbrellas of Munich's daily outdoor Viktualienmarkt, one may see gardens of fruits and vegetables, bouquets of flowers and fresh green herbs,

hive-shaped honey vats, and all sorts of meat and dairy products in staggering abundance. Yet even here, I noticed one pre-Easter Saturday, an old man and woman dressed in gray blanket coats, each opening a black cardboard suitcase filled with eggs nestled between layers of excelsior.

One also can note whether people are tense or relaxed in public, whether they buy much or little, and whether they carry their own shopping bags or are given wrappings with purchases. I can think of no country other than the United States where paper bags are dispensed so wantonly, a clue to a different concept of economy and thrift.

How much service is extended to customers? I remember going to the Moscow market with a friend whose husband was the Danish ambassador to the Soviet Union. She started early in the morning because, she said, fresh fish goes

fast. Surprised and delighted to find live bass in tubs, she took two large flapping fish. But when she asked the fishmonger to kill them, he refused. "I sell fish," he said. "I do not kill fish." Her chauffeur had to oblige, stunning the bass by slapping their heads against the fender of the limousine, then slipping them into the string shopping bag he had brought.

More Intimate View

Because early morning is generally the best time for markets, one is up early and walks through silent streets, getting a more intimate view of a city as it slowly awakens. And few places offer so many opportunities to the photographer. In Calcutta, graceful women in silken saris are colorful competition for the pyramided cones of spices they sell. The Indian women provide a sharp contrast to the workmen in the Tsukiji wholesale fish market in Tokyo, who can be seen taking naps on the concrete platforms at 2 or 3 in the morning, curled up against giant sharks that look no less menacing for being dead. Vendors in the souks of Marrakesh selling lemons, mint, coriander, grilled meats and sweet candy look as if they had stepped out of biblical times as the shadowy light illuminates their flowing white cotton headresses and djellabas.

Photographers, however, must learn to focus and shoot rapidly, for market populations move quickly and many people do not like to be photographed. Italians will generally strike poses without being asked, as will the boys wearing huge wreaths of chili peppers in Istanbul. But I was peeted with pebbles in Oaxaca, Mexico, as I shot pictures of live turkeys that were for sale, tables full of breads inset with painted plaster skulls for the Day of the Dead celebration, and mounds of roots and herb grasses. Hong Kong's stalls featuring varieties of rice and knotted roots in alcohol-filled bottles made interesting and easily photographed subjects, as did the shopkeepers, some of whom wanted to be paid for posing.

Different Levels

All Paris seems to be one big food fair, and by visiting three different kinds of food markets one gets a clear view of the levels of society. On the Left Bank, in the permanent markets around the Rue de Seine, close to St. Sulpice church, and along the Rue Cler, near the Ecole Militaire — which burst forth with meats prepared for roasting, pâtés, sausages, cheese, and every sort of fruit, herb and vegetable in profusion — the customers usually shop just before lunch and dinner, hunger giving passion to their purpose.

There is more restraint and deliberation at the elegant delicatessens around the Place de la Madeleine, such as Fauchon, Hédiard and Le Comptoir Gourmand, where packages are neat and tiny, and prices sky high. But do not draw conclusions about the French commitment to quality until you see the haute junk food sold in the enormous *supermarchés*, where precooked, dried and shriveled bouillabaisse, choucroute and cassoulet are bought along with cottony, tasteless croissants and bread. Yet dairy cases offer about 15 kinds of butter and at least as many kinds of Brie, denoted by butterfly content and origin.

It is often possible to sample the wares — avoiding, in the places where caution is mandatory, among them Mexico and India, the things that must be eaten raw but that cannot be peeled. Esters reveal in the array of scabbles, leaning about local produce that may not appear in restaurants, or noting names so they can be recognized on menus.

I remember a picnic gathered at the Saturday charcuterie market in Beaune, in French Burgundy country, where we bought pepper-cured ham, spicy aged cheeses and crusty rolls.

At a market in Basel, Switzerland, we found tiny caraway-flecked twisted rolls, spread with butter and filled with air-cured *Bündnerfleisch* (thinly sliced beef), prosciutto and smoky salami and, for dessert, tiny, mottled, golden apples.

In the vegetable market that meanders through the old quarter of Nice, cool, honey-sweet strawberries from the nearby town of Carros were dessert.

Nerve-Racking

The most memorable, if nerve-racking, tastings occurred 20 years ago in Denpasar on the island of Bali. Here, fon-smelling dumplings were the snack-in-trade, and for a premium, shoppers could cut them open until they found one they liked. The smell of the fruit, somewhere between cauliflower and rotten Camembert, rose like swamp gas under the midday sun.

German and Austrian markets provide good, quick, stand-up meals with their assortment of steamed and grilled *Weiswurst* (Bavarian veal sausage) and *Knockwurst*, and the steamy hot *Leberkäse*, dipped in fiery brown mustard.

Fish markets are personal favorites of mine and as widely varied as the countries in which they are held. Contrast the cool gray decks and halls of London's Billingsgate, where porters wear flat wood and leather hats that serve as platforms for the crates they carry, to the operatic sunny fish markets of



The Rue Cler market in Paris can give you the flavor of France.

Naples and Venice and the frozen water market set along the tiny, mountain-rimmed harbor of Bergen in Norway.

Hammam Experience

Although markets in tropical and temperate climates are the most comfortable to visit, my single most haunting experience was at the harbor market of Helsinki early one February morning. The temperature was below zero and the trees along the esplanade leading to the waterfront were sheathed in ice and tinkled when blown gently by the wind, creating the effect of a fairy-tale glass forest. The harbor's thick white ice was crisscrossed in blue by the wintery paths opened by the sharp probes of ice-breakers.

The vendors wore so many layers of clothing they could not bend their elbows, and stood stiff-armed like padded Chinese children. The fish were frozen stiff, and could be held upright by their tails, looking like majobca.

Throughout the market, there were flower sellers, displaying bouquets from the half-open backs of small pickup trucks. To keep the flowers from freezing, panes of glass were fitted over the backs of the trucks, and low candles burned to produce heat. The effect was like so many small shrines, dark but festive against the gray-white winter.

Flavorful Places to Shop on Three Continents

ALTHOUGH it is hard to imagine being bored by any food market, no matter how small, the following stand out in memory as being exceptional. Equally memorable are countless food shops and stands that line the streets of many cities, most notably Hong Kong, Singapore, Istanbul, almost any city in France and Italy, and in the souks of Marrakesh and Fez in Morocco. Many cities in Europe also have markets in major squares one or two days a week.

Tokyo's Tsukiji wholesale fish market, a 10-minute walk from the Ginza, becomes lively at about 4:30 a.m. and is busiest between 6 and 7. The market is on the waterfront in the section called Tsukiji, at the head of Tokyo Bay. Strictly speaking, the general public is not allowed to wander in and about, but no one really minds.

Bangkok's floating market is just that — boats full of fruit and vegetables, plus cook-boats that prepare hot stir-fried dishes for hungry shoppers. Although the market is a well-merchandised tourist attraction visited by tour launches, it is an authentic and breathtaking display of exotic tropical produce and affords a glimpse of Bangkok's ebullient canal life. Peak action is in early morning.

Mexico City's La Merced, the seemingly endless central market, extends through the huge covered pavilions in which every sort of foodstuff as well as clothing, household goods and furniture are displayed. The market covers the equivalent of five city blocks and is southeast of the Zócalo, the city center. The Merced subway station is next to the market. Business begins at dawn every day and continues until late at night, but the busiest period is between 5 and 7 a.m. when trucks deliver and retailers buy goods for their stores. La Merced is scheduled to close next spring and to be replaced by the Centro de Abastos, east of the congested downtown section. The Tolmas (Indian) Market is held every Friday in Toluca, about 40 miles southwest of the capital.

Munich's Viktualienmarkt, with its colorful, striped umbrellas and displays of luxurious foods, is a gastronomic park. It is

open from 7 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. from Monday to Friday and until 5 on Saturday. Friday and Saturday are the busiest days. Steaming hot wursts are dispensed at many stands to sustain vendors and shoppers chilled by the early morning air.

Naples and Venice are the settings for lively Friday morning fish markets that sell both wholesale and retail. Action begins about 7 a.m. and remains lively until about 11 a.m. The Naples market is in the Porta Capuana section. In Venice, the Pescheria is near the Rialto Bridge in an area crowded with food and other markets.

Moscow has about 30 markets at which farmers sell — at higher prices — the produce that remains after they have fulfilled quotas to government stores. The best known is the Central Market, and many growers save their best fruits, vegetables, pickles, eggs, mushrooms and cheeses for it. The setting is colorful and convivial. The market is open seven days a week and the peak hours are morning through early afternoon. On Saturdays the place is packed.

London has many areas with food markets, including Billingsgate, the wholesale fish market near the Thames in the City section, where some of the porters wear traditional leather and wood hats on which to balance their crates of fish. It operates Tuesday through Saturday from 5:30 to 9 a.m. A huge resonant bell is rung at 5:30 and 6 a.m. and again at 2:45 and 3 p.m. by the Billingsgate Market police. (The bell is rung in the afternoon only as a tradition — it used to signal the start of a second market.) However, the bell has been replaced temporarily, until the market moves on Jan. 19 to the Isle of Dogs (actually a peninsula, on the Thames), by a shrill klaxon. It is interesting to note that in addition to fish, lemons and parsley are sold at some Billingsgate stalls. Two other food markets in London's City section are the handsome halls of Leadenhall, which handles meat, poultry, fish, vegetables and plants, and Smithfield, which deals only in meat. Leadenhall is open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and is busiest during

the mornings. Smithfield is open Monday through Thursday from 5 until noon and on Friday from 5 to 7 only. Its peak time is between 5 and 6 a.m.

Paris is really one big food market, but the shops along the Rue de Seine, Rue Cler and Rue Mouffetard on the Left Bank are favored by many shoppers. The action reaches its peak just before lunch and before dinner six days a week (except Monday), and many of the stores are open on Sunday morning. Weekly markets are held in various neighborhoods of the city on specific days of the week.

Nice's covered outdoor vegetable market functions from midmorning through early afternoon in the old section of the city. The big Nice vegetable sandwich, *pan bagné*, and the anchovy and onion *pissaladière* as well as a tart made with Swiss chard are among the soul-satisfying attractions.

Lyon has a wonderful retail market, officially named Les Halles de la Porte Dieu but popularly known as Nouvelle Les Halles. The counters are in a modern building and they overflow with fruits, vegetables, meat, sausages, seafood and cheese, among other comestibles. And there are wonderful little stands or cafes for eating, most especially oysters. Nouvelle Les Halles is open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Saturday, although the stores close for lunch from noon to 3. On Sunday the market is open from 7 until noon.

Helsinki's harbor market, held in a square flanked by neoclassical buildings, including the Presidential Palace, is bright and airy. Coffee and pastries are sold in tents on the square, which friends favor as a meeting place. Fishing vessels land their catches of herring and other fish close by. Meats are sold in handsome old painted wood pavilions but the brilliantly colored fruits, flowers and vegetables are sold against the backdrop of the wide blue harbor. Most comfortable in summer, this market takes on a dramatic spiritual quality in winter. It is open Monday through Saturday from 7 a.m. until 2 p.m. — MIMI SHETRONE

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Who wouldn't want to be in your shoes? Especially when those feet will be taking you to the famous cheese markets, flower auctions, gorgeous canals, windmills, and a Van Gogh or two. So share it all with your family and friends back home. But before you make that call, here are some guilder-saving tips.

SAVE ON SURCHARGES

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money. **SAVE WITH A SHORTIE**

In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS

Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid

surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS

Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

Now that you've learned to walk on wood, you've saved a little shoe leather. And now that you've learned the calling tips, you'll find it easy to foot the phone bill.



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Armenian	Fijian	Kan	N'Debele	Spanish
Aymara	Fon	Kikongo	Nepali	Swahili
Bantu	French	Kikuyu	Otomi	Tagalog
Bengali	French Patois	Kirundi	Persian	Tamil
Berber	Fukienese	Korean	Persian (Dari)	Thai
Burmese	Ga-Andangme	Kurdish	Pidgin	Tswana
Cakchiquel	Greek	Laa	Portuguese	Turkic (Uzbek & Turkmen)
Cambodian	Guarani	Likala	Pushtun	Turkish
Cantonese	Hakka	Lingala	Quechua	Urdu
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Reach out and touch someone

Car of Future: A Chip Off Electronics Block

By John Holusha
DETROIT — Under the hood of every gasoline-powered car that General Motors makes is a small computer...

\$90 to \$100 to build as the car is being assembled. The price of the equipment at retail is several times higher.

At Ford Motor, the new Lincoln Continental is equipped with an electronic instrument panel that, among other things, will calculate how far one can drive on the fuel left in the tank.

Once the basic electronics are on a car, the additional cost of adding another function is small, said Richard Rossio, Chrysler's chief engineer for body electrical systems.

As Detroit tells it, these features, made possible by microelectronics, are only the beginning.

"Say an electronic transmission will give you a 4-percent improvement in fuel economy, but you have to invest \$100 million to produce it," said Bernard Robertson, an engineer at Chrysler.

Luxury Through Electronics
Many industry planners, in fact, predict that in an era of smaller cars, electronics will distinguish the top of Detroit's line from its basic models.

Engine compartment computers also are being used to improve auto quality and to help diagnose problems.

But it remains to be seen how much customers will accept and, more important, what they will pay for.

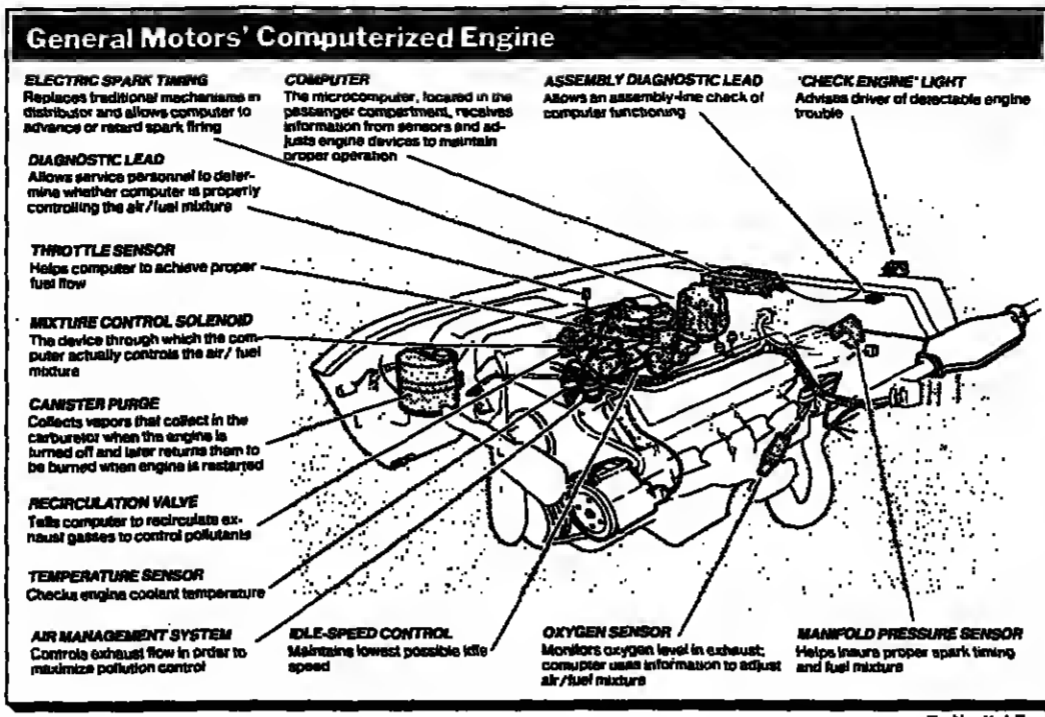
Service and cost are also influencing decisions by automakers on how much computing ability to put into a single unit.

Outside Impetus
A decade ago, the only thing electronic on most automobiles was the radio.

The latter will become more important as cars become smaller, Mr. Rivard said.

By contrast, Japanese manufacturers, making smaller, lighter cars, were able to meet the emission and mileage standards with conventional technology.

Now we see three computers: one for engine and drive-line controls, one for instrumentation and one for vehicle controls.



Prices in Sharp Decline on NYSE

NEW YORK — Unrest in Poland, problems in the Middle East, and bad news on interest rates combined to send prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply downward Monday.

Observers, however, said the money supply surge is not likely to force the Fed to tighten credit because the nation has slipped into a recession.

backlog, 103 days, up from 91 days on Oct. 31 but down from 107 days on Nov. 30, 1980.

Kaufman Sees U.S. Deficit At \$90 Billion

NEW YORK — The U.S. budget deficit will total \$85 billion to \$90 billion in fiscal 1982 and \$65 to \$75 billion in fiscal 1983, Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers said Monday.

U.K. Industrial Output Rises 1.7% in October

LONDON — U.K. industrial production rose a provisional 1.7 percent in October, the sharpest rise in 2 1/2 years, and was up 1.6 percent in the latest three months, the Central Statistical Office reported Monday.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC EXTERNAL U.S. \$ BONDS THE WESTON GROUP

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC EXTERNAL U.S. \$ BONDS THE WESTON GROUP makes a market in all series.

Dollar, Gold Trading Hectic In Reaction to Polish Crisis

LONDON — After soaring early Monday on investors' wariness over developments in Poland, the dollar eased late in the day as relative calm returned to European currency markets.

Poland opened at 2.3315 DM — up from 2.2780 DM at the close of trading Friday in New York.

The rush for gold began in Hong Kong where the metal rose \$13.43 an ounce to close at \$421.86.

In Paris, the dollar rose sharply at an early indication of 5.91 francs from Friday's closing price of 5.7465.

The dollar's gains were particularly evident against the mark, but dealers noted the dollar's movements may be somewhat exaggerated by the thinness of the market at year-end.

In London, the dollar closed around 2.2855 DM and sterling ended down at \$1.8595 from \$1.8785 Friday.

Dealers said the reaction to weekend events in Poland obscured to some extent the bullish effect on the dollar of the latest U.S. money supply figures, which were larger than expected and aided a further surge in Eurodollar deposit rates.

Share prices fell in London, Tokyo and Frankfurt.

Progress Is Cited In Talks on Steel

BRUSSELS — Progress has been made on the steel trade in talks between senior U.S. and EEC officials, Roy Denman, EEC Commission director-general of external relations, said Monday.

He said the two sides will look for ways to improve the trigger price mechanism controlling imports of cheap steel into the United States, to placate U.S. steelmakers who complain they face unfair competition from subsidized EEC producers.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Pennzoil Makes Gas Find Off Netherlands
THE HAGUE — Pennzoil Nederland said Monday it made a third gas find off the Netherlands on block K-10 in the North Sea, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of The Hague.

Toyota, Nissan Vehicle Exports Decline
TOKYO — Toyota and Nissan, the two major Japanese automakers, Monday reported a decline in vehicle exports for November, both from October and from November 1980.

Soviet Bank Borrows \$100 Million
FRANKFURT — International Investment Bank of Moscow Monday signed a \$100-million five-year Eurocredit, lead manager and agent bank Cie. Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank said in a statement.

Kuwait Cuts Oil Price To \$32.30 per Barrel
KUWAIT — Kuwait reduced the price of its crude oil by 70 cents a barrel to \$32.30 a barrel, Sheikh Fahd al-Khalifa al-Sabah, the country's oil minister announced Monday.

Prices Raised on Most VWs, Audis
BONN — Volkswagen is raising the prices of its VW and Audi cars by an average of 2.3 percent, effective immediately, a VW spokesman said Monday.

Prices Raised on Most VWs, Audis
The increases ranged from 0.9 to 3.6 percent, with only diesel-engine models excepted.

Prices Raised on Most VWs, Audis
Volkswagen of America, meanwhile, said Monday that as a result of high inventories it will suspend production at its Westmoreland, Pa., assembly plant for one week after the regularly scheduled holiday break and reopen Jan. 11.

Mr. Kaufman said he expects one more rally in bonds in the early part of next year, but he added that a significant improvement in bonds would require signs that the U.S. economy would remain in recession in the second half of the year.

Mr. Kaufman said he expects U.S. inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, to be between 8 and 9 percent in 1982, but said he sees no evidence that the decline in inflation is of greater proportion than would be expected in a recession.

On monetary policy, he said there have been indications in recent months that the U.S. Federal Reserve has taken a less monetarist stand by pulling away from close targeting of the monetary aggregates.

Mr. Kaufman said the Fed's money supply targets will limit economic growth next year. Taking its 4 percent target for M-1B next year and an inflation rate of 8 percent, he said he expects economic growth will be minimal.

If the conflict between restrictive monetary policy and expansive fiscal policy resurfaces in the first half of next year, real growth in the economy in the second half might be significantly less than an annual rate of 3 to 3 1/2 percent, he said.

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Saudi Riyals 334,000,000
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Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company Bahrain Branch National Westminster Bank Ltd. Saudi International Bank Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami Ltd. London The First National Bank of Chicago The Saudi British Bank

The Saudi Investment Banking Corporation Agent Bank

الشركة المصرفية السعودية للاستثمار The Saudi Investment Banking Corporation

November 1981

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes entries for US Dollar, British Pound, Japanese Yen, etc.

AKEMI

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes entries for US Dollar, British Pound, Japanese Yen, etc.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of NYSE stock closing prices for Dec 14, 1981, including columns for stock name, price, and volume.

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*IMM futures contracts in U.S. government debt are not obligations of any department or agency of the U.S. government.

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, Dec. 11, 1981

Table of Toronto stock closing prices for Dec 11, 1981, listing various companies and their prices.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates Dec. 14, 1981

Table of Eurocurrency interest rates for Dec 14, 1981, showing rates for various currencies and terms.

Advertisement for CHARLES-ANDRE DREYFUS International Trade Consultant, providing contact information for commercial management and negotiations.

Advertisement for VALUE CAPITAL LIMITED (In Liquidation), detailing a first distribution to shareholders and warrant holders.

Advertisement for EUROPEAN OILS EXCHANGE, listing gold options prices and contact information for Valere White Weld S.A.

Advertisement for FORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED, listing bid prices for shares and contact information for David N. Sheasby/Paul F. Clarke.

Large advertisement for INTERNATIONAL MONETARY MARKET, featuring a background image of a city and highlighting C.D.'s, T-bills, and Euros.

Great Potential Seen In Eurodollar Futures

By H.J. Maidenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Of all the financial futures introduced in recent years, none has as much potential for use by the international money market as does the Eurodollar futures contract that started trading last week on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

The reason is that Eurodollar interest rates are beyond the control of all central banks, thus the most sensitive in the international money market.

The new Eurodollar futures market eventually could be used by monetary authorities as an inexpensive, convenient and highly leveraged method of intervening to support their currencies, according to John Blin, senior vice president of the New York Futures Exchange.

Mr. Blin, an economist, is regarded as one of the designers of Eurodollar futures, which he helped develop for the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's International Monetary Market several

U.S., Firms Testing Metal With Memory

By Alison O'Neill
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It can straighten teeth and may intercept blood clots. It can stop runaway trains. It could help send telephone conversations hundreds of miles.

This miracle worker is a metal called Nitinol, a material with a "memory." It is alloy of nickel and titanium developed at the U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory.

Nitinol was developed in 1962 by a Navy physicist who was looking for a way to get Navy missiles through the heat of re-entry into the atmosphere.

The metal derives its powers from "shape memory," which is activated by changes in temperature. The phenomenon is demonstrated by dipping a thin, rigid strip of Nitinol into a container of ice water. Upon removal, the strip becomes flexible and can be bent. When it reaches room temperature, the strip will straighten itself again, returning to the shape it "remembers" as its original state.

The principle behind many of the feats Nitinol can help perform is that, when its shape changes, force is created. Therefore, if overheated bearings on a freight train car begin to cause its axles to fail, a piece of Nitinol in the braking apparatus can be activated by the heat, causing the metal to shorten and release a spring-loaded pin, which in turn starts to put the brakes in motion.

"The military uses [for Nitinol] are, of course, our prime mission in life, said Navy physicist David Goldstein. "...its use in piping systems aboard ship and tubing systems aboard aircraft."

Mr. Goldstein said representatives of Raychem Corp., of Menlo Park, Calif., "saw Nitinol being demonstrated at a trade show" and developed "shrink-fit plastic tubing" for pipes in Navy ships and, later, weldless connectors for the tubing in F-14 fighter planes.

Mr. Goldstein and Navy colleague John Tydings last summer released their research on a Nitinol connector for optical fibers, which are planned for use in carrying telephone messages.

"The fiber optic system will carry as much message traffic as a phone cable three inches in diameter," he said. "It's the amazing thing in communications. The problem is that you can't use one glass fiber over 650 miles, so if the [connecting] fibers are one-half misaligned, you lose information."

He added that he expects the Nitinol fiber connector to do the trick.

Possible biomedical uses of the metal include a Nitinol blood clot filter, which would be inserted into the body in its straight, low-temperature shape and which, when heated by the blood, would return to the filter shape it had when it was created. In orthodontics, braces made of Nitinol have proven less painful than those made of stainless steel.

years ago. In an interview last Friday, Mr. Blin said:

"Consider first the sheer magnitude of the Eurodollar market. It is staggering. While the exact amount of dollars floating outside the country is not known, most money market dealers place the total close to \$1 trillion.

"Actually," he continued, "much of these 'overseas dollars' exist only on the books of foreign branches of American banks, mostly in London, rather than in the overseas vaults of domestic or other financial institutions."

What is more important, he said, is that the interest rates on Eurodollars have long been considered the most valid barometer of the international cost of money. The London interbank offered rate is the base borrowing cost of these dollars, which are lent to foreign governments as well as to large corporations.

"One major reason is that these Eurodollars are not influenced by the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve because they are outside the country," Mr. Blin said. "Similarly, the Bank of England exercises no control on these funds because they are not sterling. Unlike ordinary bank deposits here or abroad, Eurodollars are not subject to central bank reserve requirements, which are a factor in determining the prime and all other lending rates."

Much of today's international financing involves Eurodollars, which are mainly deposits from the oil exporting countries, Mr. Blin said. "The banks that use these dollars for lending have always faced big risks because of the often volatile rate moves. Often, the petrodollars deposited in London are for shorter periods than the maturities on their loans to customers."

As for the Eurodollar futures, the lenders can lock in rates just as grain and other commodity dealers can hedge their exposure.

Growth Expected

"Also," Mr. Blin said, "government monetary authorities could eventually use this market, in effect, to insure against adverse fluctuations in the value of their currencies through the purchase and sale of Eurodollar futures. Assuming, as many of us believe, the Eurodollar futures market will grow large enough to accommodate such operations."

Traditionally, a central bank seeking to stabilize the value of its currency would either support it through purchases and sales or enter into various "swap" arrangements.

The Chicago Mercantile's three-month Eurodollar time deposit futures contract carries a face value of \$1 million. The minimum price move is \$25 per contract. For the first time in any commodity futures market, the underlying goods are not deliverable, although the delivery months are January, March, June, September and December. Instead, all contracts are settled for cash.

No Eurodollar futures contracts will change hands, just as New York banks operate in the London Eurodollar market without one dollar actually moving between the two cities. When the contract expires, the exchange will, in effect, average the interbank rates of the leading banks in London on that day and that will be the final settlement price for the delivery.

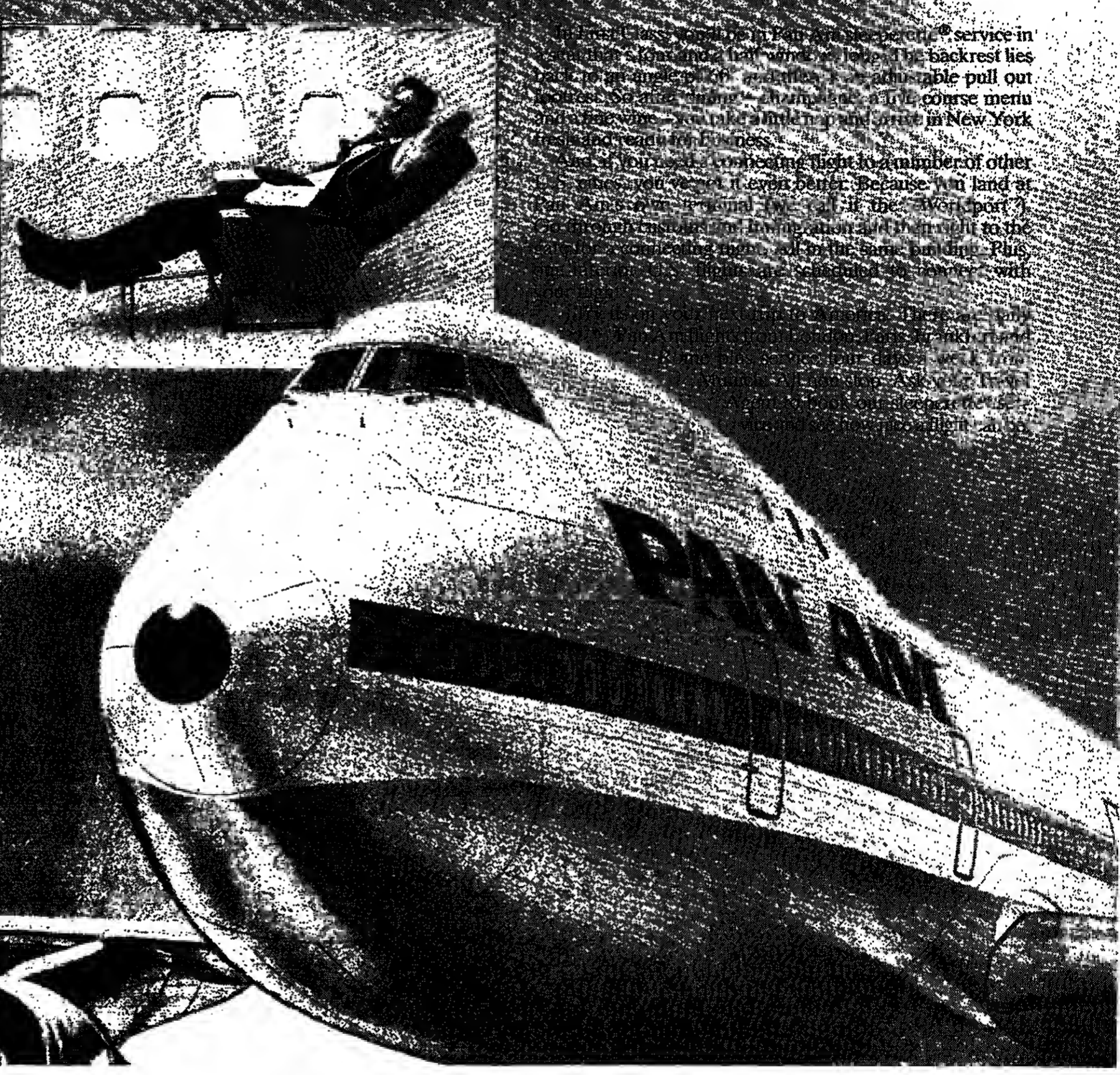
At last Friday's close, for example, the active March Eurodollar delivery at "85.80" was off \$150. The \$3.80 means a rate of 14.20 percent on an annual basis on the March contract (100 percent face value minus 85.80 equals 14.20 percent).

Saudis' Oil Revenues Soared 75% in 1980

Riyadh — Saudi Arabia's oil revenues soared 75 percent to an estimated \$85 billion in 1980 due to production and price increases, the Saudi central bank said Monday.

The kingdom was the only OPEC member whose production rose in 1980, increasing 400,000 barrels a day from 1979 to a daily average of 9.9 million barrels, according to Saudi Arabian monetary agency figures. Of that, 97.5 percent was exported.

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price plus a very small premium which covers minting and distribution costs.

Some of the premium is even recoverable on resale. Consequently, a minimum rise in the price of gold means you show immediate profit. Alternatively, since the long-term trend in the price of gold has so far been upward, the coins may be held for the future. Short- or long-term Krugerrands are one of the wisest

investments around. You can follow their value by checking the daily gold price, and some newspapers even publish daily Krugerrand prices.

How do you invest in Krugerrands? Nothing could be easier. As the most widely traded gold coin in the world, you may buy a single coin or in quantity—with complete discretion—through most banks, stock brokers and bullion coin dealers. Krugerrands are readily

available in sizes to suit all budgets (for smaller budgets there are 1/2 oz, 1/4 oz and 1/10 oz coins). In some countries they are even exempt from sales tax or any other tax.

If you want to know more about buying Krugerrands, go and see your bank or investment broker. If you would like to have further information write to:

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Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Hong Kong, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, Sydney, Singapore, Other Stock Markets. Dec. 14, 1981. (Closing prices in local currencies)

Other Stock Markets. Dec. 14, 1981. (Closing prices in local currencies). Includes sections for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Hong Kong, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, Sydney, Singapore, and other regional markets.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES. Chicago Futures, International Monetary Market, New York Futures, Market Summary, NYSE Most Actives, Dow Jones Averages, London Metals Market, London Commodities, American Most Actives, AMEX Index, Wall Street Report, Paris Commodities, and various commodity price lists.

When you want to do business here. A large map of the United States with major cities labeled (Seattle, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, St. Louis, Dallas, Atlanta, Houston, Miami, Bahamas). Text describes the global reach of BankAmerica International.

Do business here. Text describing the services of BankAmerica International, including correspondent banking, money transfer, and international trade services. Includes a list of global branches and contact information for the New York office.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE', 'GENERAL CARACA', 'AREA IN WEST', 'Chinese Admit Paying Subsidies On Many Goods', 'COMPANY REPORTS', and 'AUSTRALIA ICI of Australia'.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock prices for AMEX, organized into columns for different stock categories and their respective closing prices.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

GENERAL MANAGER Caracas, Venezuela

Rapidly expanding major U.S. international corporation is seeking a highly motivated individual to become General Manager of a major operating division in Caracas, Venezuela.

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Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of over-the-counter stock closing prices for December 14, 1981, listing various companies and their prices.

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Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Dec. 14, 1981

Table of floating rate notes, categorized into Banks and Non Banks, with columns for bank names, note types, and rates.

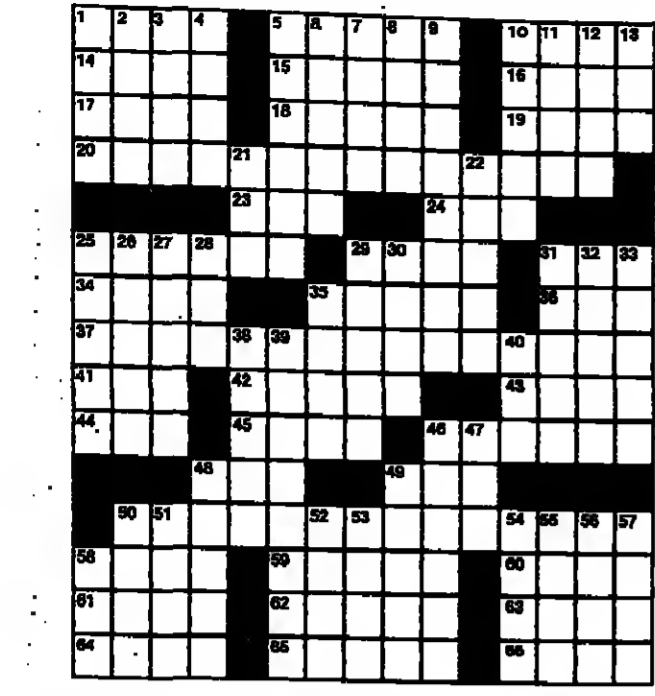
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Large classified advertisement section containing various services, escorts, and guides, including 'E.M.Y. of Hory', 'INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE', and 'LONDON MAYFAIR ESCORT SERVICE'.

Handwritten signature or name in a box at the top right of the page.

CROSSWORD

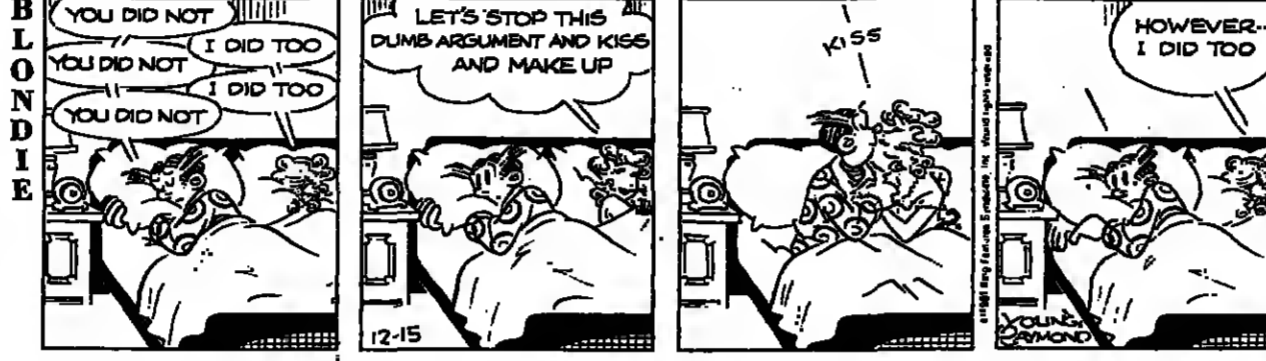
By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Fellow
2 Berate
14 Like Bill
15 Suffer defeat
16 Type of beaver
18 Thought
17 Ski resort in Utah
18 Tend
20 Astronauts know the gravity of this situation
23 Vex
24 Behr, often
25 Certain
28 Fruit
29 From
31 Cheer
34 Ireland, once
35 Zoological suffix
36 City in Peru
37 Odeus, this was your sci-fi!
41 War zone in the 40's
42 Prancers in the paddocks
43 Swiss modernist artist
44 Lost color
45 Angers
46 Raisin cattle

WEATHER

Table with columns for HIGH, LOW, and various cities including ALGARVE, ALGIERS, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CAPE TOWN, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA MESA, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, INDOUST, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LOS ANGELES.



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. SEEPH, NOARP, POMLEY, PHASIM. Answer here: SEEPH - SHEEP, NOARP - NARPS, POMLEY - MOPED, PHASIM - SIMPLY.

DENNIS THE MENACE. 'HECK, MR. WILSON, WHY DON'T YOU JUST ASK FOR ONE? CHRISTMAS IS COMIN' SOON, Y'KNOW.'

BOOKS

AGAINST OBLIVION. By Jonathan Power. 248 pp. £1.95. Fontana Books, 14 St. James's Place, London S.W.1. (Published in the United States by McGraw-Hill, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020, under the title "Amnesty International: The Human Rights Story," 128 pp. \$9.95.)

MORE than 100 children are known to have been taken to Bangui's central Ngaraka prison. So went the London press release of May 14, 1979, that was to bring down a gruesome African potentate. It was all a spectacular exercise in defeating tyranny with publicity, the sword with the pen, depravity with what Jonathan Power says was merely "diligence and persistence."

Horror stories are aplenty, Amnesty counts 60 countries in which evidence of official torture has surfaced in the past five years. Nearly half of the world's governments hold prisoners of conscience — defined in Amnesty's statutes as persons "imprisoned, detained or otherwise physically restricted by reason of their political, religious or other conscientiously held beliefs or by reason of their ethnic origin, sex, color or language, provided that they have not used or advocated violence."

Power deals at length with Central America (Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua), China, Brazil, the Soviet Union, Argentina, Bokassa's erstwhile Central African Empire and South Africa. He skips over Cambodia, Haiti and Uruguay, but then, many a reader will prefer to skip over the meticulous account of his torture that Marcos Arruda, a young Brazilian geologist, sent to the pope in 1971.

In a Soviet courtroom, an officially appointed psychiatrist in the case of a woman accused of anti-Soviet agitation is quoted as testifying that "the absence of symptoms of an illness cannot prove the absence of the illness itself." This is about as close as we come to humor.

Yet Power's is not finally the despairing story it would seem by rights to have to be — as if we already knew much about cruelty but not as much about another sort of diligence. For 20 years Amnesty International has been at it. The year 1961 was the centenary of the freeing of the slaves in the United States and of the serfs in Russia. In London, Peter Bence-

son, a Catholic lawyer of Jewish descent, born of English and Russian parents, who had been active in human rights for some years, got the idea that political prisoners (in Portugal, say) could be saved if enough people wrote letters to the offending government.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Raggedy Ann, who overcame her origins as a faceless attic rag and went on to become a cartoon-stopped confidante to generations of American children, turned 67 years old Monday.

FOR the five thousand players who traveled to Fresno, Calif., for the Spring National, a well-organized and tournament with local hospitality that has never been surpassed on such an occasion, the most delightful feature was a theatrical performance. It was "Annie Bid Your Slam," a modified version of a famous Broadway show, produced and written by Peter Rank, who has long been one of the best West Coast players and here revealed that talents lie in many directions.

spades, four hearts, one club and therefore three diamonds. East must have begun with four diamonds, and so is more likely than not to have begun with the queen.

BRIDGE. By Alan Truscott. Table with columns for WEST, EAST, SOUTH (D), NORTH. Includes card symbols and scores.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS. December 14, 1981. Table listing various international funds and their values.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'NBA' and other illegible characters.

Mahres Sweep Slalom; Stenmark Finishes 3d

From Agency Dispatches
CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy — Two brothers Steve and Phil Mahre of the United States scored an unprecedented 1-2 triumph in a slalom World Cup ski race Monday...

around eighth or tenth this early in the season. He was clocked in 1:44.72; Stenmark's total was 1:45.70.
Stenmark skied the fastest second heat but failed to make up for a poor first leg, in which he lagged seventh, 1.30 seconds behind Steve.

Steve Mahre, scoring his first victory of the season, edged his brother by eight one-hundredths of a second after two blisteringly close heats.
Phil Mahre gained his second runner-up placing in 1981-82 cup competition after victories in two combined and one slalom, showing he is the man to beat this season.

Stenmark said he made a bad error in the upper part of the course on the first run. "I risked a lot to recover that second. I nearly missed one gate. It was useless — the Mahres skied extremely well."

Steve, seeking the cup slalom title this year, built his success through a perfect first heat down the Olympic course, setting the pace with a time of 51.83 seconds faster than Phil and 82 ahead of Austrian Franz Gruber.

Kelly had expected the 1-2 triumph of the Mahres "as both have been off to a great start and are skiing better than last season."

Phil embraced his brother at the finish line. He said he will seek more cup points in Tuesday's giant slalom here. "To widen my lead as much as possible."

Women's Race Cancelled
ZINAL, Switzerland (UPI) — Monday's European Cup women's giant slalom race was cancelled because of bad weather.

"I realized I was losing the race in the second run, at midcourse, after making a mistake," Steve said. "I attacked and took risks 10 gates from the finish, and it paid off."

Swiss newcomer Joël Gaspoz, surprise winner of the first giant slalom of the cup season last week, placed fourth.

Phil added, "Usually I get off to a slow start in December. I usually finish as much as possible."

World Cup Standings
1. Phil Mahre, 115 points.
2. Stenmark, 58.
3. Andrew Wordel, Liechtenstein, 44.
4. Steven Nordin, 33.
5. Steve Mahre, 32.



Steve (top) and Phil Mahre in action at Cortina d'Ampezzo.

McEnroe Victory Gives U.S. Davis Cup

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service
CINCINNATI — For John McEnroe, it was the ultimate. Treated like a hero for one of the first times in his life, he played his best tennis in the clinches Sunday and finished an extraordinary year by winning the Davis Cup for the United States.

for 0-40. He came back with a hard first serve, but McEnroe scrambled to reach it and, surprised to see the ball come back, Clerc volleyed long. As the shot skipped over the base line, McEnroe jumped a foot into the air and screamed, "Yeah!" The crowd leaped to its feet, crying "U.S.A.! U.S.A.!"

He was given one admonition by chair umpire Robert Jenkins for slamming a ball high into the stands in frustration. Once, referee Kurt Nielsen gave Ashe a "friendly warning" after McEnroe yelled at one of the service judges. "But really he didn't give you all much to write about his behavior today," said first-year captain Ashe, who led the U.S. to its 27th Davis Cup. "I really thought he was pretty good."

McEnroe's tennis was good indeed. At 23, Clerc has become one of the world's top players on any surface. His serving and volleying have improved greatly in the last year and, like McEnroe, he is a competitor capable of coming up with his shots on big points.

Quite a Year
The victory gave McEnroe his third victory in three days. It also meant that in one year he had won Wimbledon, the U.S. Open and three points in a Davis Cup final.

McEnroe was playing passionately on the rest of the match, the last game being his own exclamation point. He served five rockets. On the first, he butchered an easy volley, but the last four were all his, Clerc barely touching the final serve.

McEnroe had a chance to take control in the second set. They were on serve with Clerc serving at 4-5 when McEnroe had three set points. But on each he made an unforced error, allowing Clerc to escape with the game.

McEnroe's serve, always his most important weapon, carried him in the last set. In five games, he lost four points on serve; he won 17 of 23 serves into play and put 16 of those points.

That crucial break came in the fourth game, at love. McEnroe began by hitting a deep backhand return that Clerc reached but could not get back. Sensing a slight dip in Clerc's resolve, McEnroe followed a weakening second serve to the net and punched a forehand volley into the corner, 0-30.

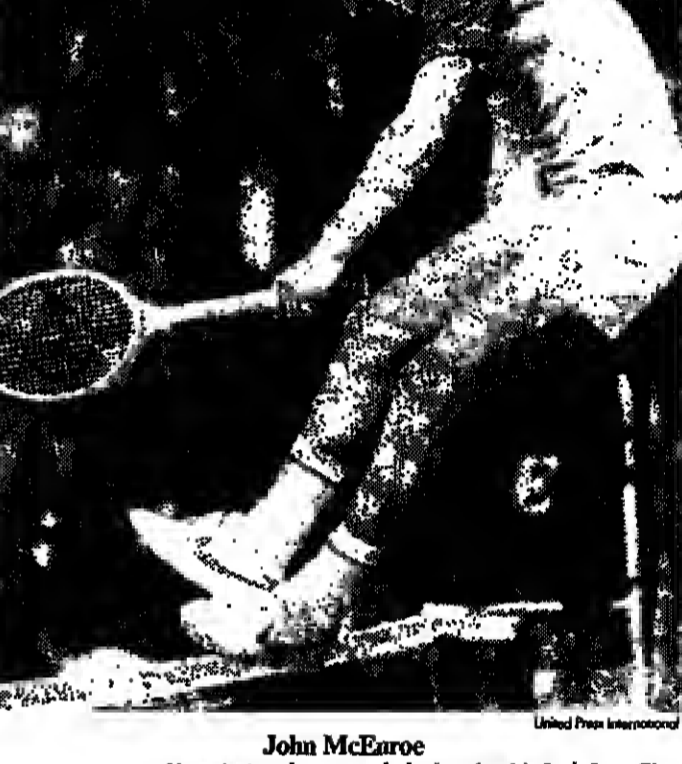
McEnroe said, "I've had a long year and the last set I really felt tired. But the adrenaline kept me going."

McEnroe said, "I thought he played very well. He surprised me the way he played on this (artificial) surface. He really hung in there. The fifth set I had to play my best tennis and serve really well to beat him. I thought he played a hell of a match."

McEnroe, at 22 the game's dominant player, had minimal problems Sunday with the officials and with Clerc.

That crucial break came in the fourth game, at love. McEnroe began by hitting a deep backhand return that Clerc reached but could not get back. Sensing a slight dip in Clerc's resolve, McEnroe followed a weakening second serve to the net and punched a forehand volley into the corner, 0-30.

McEnroe said, "I thought he played very well. He surprised me the way he played on this (artificial) surface. He really hung in there. The fifth set I had to play my best tennis and serve really well to beat him. I thought he played a hell of a match."



John McEnroe ... Negotiating the net to shake hands with José-Luis Clerc.

Cowboys Win Division Title With 21-10 Victory Over Eagles

From Agency Dispatches
DALLAS — Quarterback Danny White brought a sputtering offense to life with two touchdown passes and Dennis Thurman had a charged Dallas clinch its fifth NFC Eastern Division title in six years with a 21-10 National Football League triumph over Philadelphia here Sunday.

"I'm not worried about the character of my team," said Eagle Coach Dick Vermeil. "We are growing a little offensively, but I think if we go back to the original scheme we've always been successful with we will be all right."

Nathan and Andra Franklin scored on short runs and Uwe von Schamann kicked a 39-yard field goal to give Miami a 17-7 triumph over the Chiefs.

with a 1-yard plunge. The 8-7 Chiefs, losing for the third straight week, were eliminated from the playoff race.

point third quarter that included a touchdown pass by quarterback Joe Montana.

The Eagles jumped in front, 10-0, but after Philadelphia's John Sciarra fumbled a punt at his own 20, White hit Tony Hill with an eight-yard touchdown pass with 38 seconds to go in the first half.

"We need to quit screwing around trying to be a little fancy with multiple formations and get back to where we can take some people out."

The Dolphins got a big break when center Jack Rudny snapped the ball over the head of holder Steve Fuller on an attempted 46-yard field goal that would have tied the score at 10. Miami then took possession at the Kansas City 44, and Franklin capped the drive

with a 1-yard plunge. The 8-7 Chiefs, losing for the third straight week, were eliminated from the playoff race.

point third quarter that included a touchdown pass by quarterback Joe Montana.

On their first possession of the third period, the Cowboys drove 80 yards. White hitting Butch Johnson on a 36-yard scoring pass after Dallas in front for good. After Dallas beat off two Philadelphia threats, White again connected with Johnson on a 47-yard pass that moved the Cowboys from their own 15 to the Philadelphia 38. Dallas then put the game away on a 12-yard touchdown run by Ron Springs.

"I don't think we're snakebit." Dolphins 17, Chiefs 7. In Kansas City, Mo., Tony

with a 1-yard plunge. The 8-7 Chiefs, losing for the third straight week, were eliminated from the playoff race.

point third quarter that included a touchdown pass by quarterback Joe Montana.

point third quarter that included a touchdown pass by quarterback Joe Montana.

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Conference, Team, W, L, T, GF, GA, Pts. Includes Eastern and Campbell conferences.

NFL Standings

Table with columns for Conference, Team, W, L, T, Pts. Includes American and National conferences.

Transactions

Table listing player movements between teams in various sports.

Transactions

Table listing player movements between teams in various sports.

Transactions

Table listing player movements between teams in various sports.

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Conference, Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes Eastern and Western conferences.

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Conference, Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes Eastern and Western conferences.

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Conference, Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes Eastern and Western conferences.

NBA Standings

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